



# भारत का राजपत्र

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No. 43] NEW DELHI, OCTOBER 18—OCTOBER 24, 2009, SATURDAY/ASVINA 26—KARTIKA 2, 1931

इस भाग में पिन पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।  
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)  
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सार्विधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं  
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India  
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

कार्यालय, मुख्य आयुक्त, केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क  
अहमदाबाद, 2 सितम्बर, 2009

सं. 01/2009-2010 सीमा शुल्क (गै.ट्र.)

का.आ. 2895.—सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 152 के खण्ड (क) के अंतर्गत जारी भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली की अधिसूचना सं. 33/94 सी.शु. (गै.ट्र.) दिनांक 1 जुलाई, 1994 के साथ पाठित यथा संशोधित अधिसूचना सं. 14/2002 सी.शु. (गै.ट्र.) दिनांक 7वीं मार्च 2002 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं, अजीत कुमार, मुख्य आयुक्त, केंद्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, अहमदाबाद क्षेत्र, एतद्वारा सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 9 के अंतर्गत गुजरात राज्य के गांव वारसामेडी, तालुका अंजार, जिला कच्छ को भाण्डागारण स्टेशन के रूप में घोषित करता हूँ।

[फ.सं. वी/30-104/मु.आ.का./तक./2009]

अजीत कुमार, मुख्य आयुक्त

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF CENTRAL EXCISE

Ahmedabad, the 2nd September, 2009

No. 01/2009-2010 Customs (N.T.)

S.O. 2895.—In exercise of the powers conferred vide Notification No. 33/94 CUS (NT) dated 1st of July, 1994 of the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, issued under Clause (a) of Section 152 of the Customs Act, 1962, read with Notification No. 14/2002 CUS (NT) dated 7th March, 2002, as amended, I Ajit Kumar, Chief Commissioner of Central Excise, Ahmedabad Zone, hereby declare "village Varsamedi of Taluka Anjar, District Kutch in the State of Gujarat, to be a Warehousing Station under Section 9 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[F.No. V/30-104/CCO/Tech/2009]

AJIT KUMAR, Chief Commissioner

(वित्तीय सेवाएं विभाग )

नई दिल्ली, 5 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का.आ. 2896.**—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर, एतद्वारा, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 19 (2) के प्रावधान, बैंक आफ इंडिया पर लागू नहीं होंगे, जहां तक उनका संबंध, संयुक्त उद्यम कंपनी—स्टार यूनियन डाई-ईची लाइफ इंश्योरेंस कंपनी लि. की चुकता शेयर पूँजी के 30 प्रतिशत से अधिक की शेयरधारिता से है ।

[फा.सं. 7/86/2007-बीओए]

डॉ. डी. माहेश्वरी, अवर सचिव

**(Department of Financial Services)**

New Delhi, the 5th October, 2009

**S.O. 2896.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 (1) of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949), the Government of India; on the recommendations of Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Section 19 (2) of the said Act shall not apply to Bank of India in so far as they relate to its holding of the shares in excess of 30 % of the paid up share capital of the Joint Venture company-Star Union Dai-ichi Life Insurance Co. Ltd.

[F.No. 7/86/2007-BOA]

D. D. MAHESHWARI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का.आ. 2897.**—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक अधिनियम, 1955 (1955 का 23) की धारा 21 के साथ पटित धारा 21 की उप-धारा (1) के खण्ड (ग) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक से परामर्श करके, एतद्वारा, श्री प्रदीप एस. जैन, निवासी-फलैट सं. 1104/1101, इन्ड टावर, गोखले रोड, दादर (दक्षिण), मुम्बई को अधिसूचना की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक जो भी पहले हो, भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के मुम्बई स्थानीय बोर्ड के एक सदस्य के रूप में नामित करती है ।

[फा. सं. 9/11/2008-बीओ-1]

एस. गोपाल कृष्ण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th October, 2009

**S.O. 2897.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of Section 21, read with Section 21A of the State Bank of India Act, 1955 (23 of 1955), the Central Government, in consultation with Reserve Bank of India, hereby nominates Shri Pradeep S. Jain, resident of Flat No. 1104/1101, Inder Tower Gokhle Road, Dadar (South) Mumbai, to be a member of the Mumbai Local Board of the State Bank of India for a period of three years, from the date of notification or until further orders, whichever is earlier.

[F. No. 9/11/2008-BO-I]

S. GOPAL KRISHNA, Under Secy.

**स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय**

(स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण विभाग )

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

**का.आ. 2898.**—दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की धारा 10 की उपधारा(2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्र सरकार भारतीय दंत चिकित्सा परिषद से परामर्श करने के पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम की अनुसूची के भाग-। में एतद्वारा निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है ; अर्थात्:

2. महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, नासिक द्वारा प्रदत्त दंत चिकित्सा अर्हताओं को मान्यता दिए जाने के संबंध में, दंत चिकित्सक अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 16) की अनुसूची के भाग-। में क्रम संख्या 60 के 1 के सामने स्तंभ 2 और 3 की मौजूदा प्रविष्टियों में नायर हास्पिटल डेंटल कालेज, मुम्बई के संबंध में निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां उसके अंतर्गत अन्तः स्थापित की जाएँगी :—

“दंत शल्य चिकित्सा निष्णात

प्रोस्थोडोन्टिक्स

(यदि यह 25-06-2009 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो ।)

एम डी एस (प्रोस्थो.) महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, नासिक

ओरल मेडिसिन (यदि यह 11-7-2009 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो ।)	एम डी एस (ओरल मेडिसिन) महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान किविविद्यालय, नासिक
पेरियोडान्टिक्स (यदि यह 09-7-2009 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो ।)	एम डी एस (पेरियो.) महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान किविविद्यालय, नासिक
ओरल सर्जरी (यदि यह 08-7-2009 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो ।)	एम डी एस (ओरल सर्जरी) महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान किविविद्यालय, नासिक
कंजरवेटिव डॉन्टिस्ट्री (यदि यह 07-7-2009 को या उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो ।)	एम डी एस (कन. डॉन्टिस्ट्री) महाराष्ट्र स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान किविविद्यालय, नासिक

[सं. वी. 12018/1/2009-डी ई]

आर. शंकरन, अवर सचिव

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**  
**(Department of Health and Family Welfare)**

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

**S.O. 2898.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948), the Central Government, after consultation with the Dental Council of India, hereby make the following amendments in Part-I of the Schedule of the Act, namely :—

2.—In the existing entries of column 2 & 3, against I of Serial No. 60 in respect of Nair Hospital Dental College, Mumbai, in Part-I of the Schedule to the Dentists Act, 1948 (16 of 1948) pertaining to recognition of dental degrees awarded by Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik, the following entries shall be inserted thereunder :—

**“Master of Dental Surgery”**

Prosthodontics (if granted on or after 25-06-2009)	MDS (Prostho.), Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik
Oral Medicine (if granted on or after 11-07-2009)	MDS (Oral Med.), Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik
Periodontics (if granted on or after 09-07-2009)	MDS (Perio.), Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik
Oral Surgery (if granted on or after 08-07-2009)	MDS (Oral Surgery), Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik
Conservative Dentistry (if granted on or after 07-07-2009)	MDS (Cons. Dent.), Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik”

[No. V. 12018/1/2009-DE]

R. SANKARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का.आ. 2899.**—भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में और नागार्लैंड सरकार से परामर्श करने के बाद डॉ. एस. इम्कांग तुशी एओ सचिव, भारतीय रेड क्रास सोसाइटी, नागार्लैंड शाखा, कोहिमा को 2 सितम्बर, 2009 से पांच वर्षों के लिए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् के सदस्य के रूप में मनोनीत किया गया है।

अतः अब, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध के अनुसरण में, केन्द्र सरकार एतद्वारा भारत सरकार के तत्कालीन स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की दिनांक 9 जनवरी, 1960 की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 138 में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करते हैं, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अधिनियम की धारा में “धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के खण्ड (क) के अधीन मनोनीत” शीर्षक के अंतर्गत क्रम संख्या 17 और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टियों के स्थान पर निम्नलिखित प्रविष्टियां प्रतिस्थापित की जाएंगी, अर्थात् :—

“17. डॉ. एस इम्कांग तुशी एओ  
सचिव,  
भारतीय रेड क्रास सोसाइटी  
नागार्लैंड शाखा  
कोहिमा

नागार्लैंड सरकार”

[सं. वी.-11013/13/2009-एम. ई.(नीति-1)]

आर. शंकरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2009

**S.O. 2899.**—Whereas the Central Government, in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) and in consultation with the Government of Nagaland have nominated Dr. S. Imkong Tushi Ao, Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, Nagaland Branch, Kohima to be a member of the Medical Council of India for five years with effect from 2nd September, 2009.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provision of sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the then Ministry of Health number S. O. 138 dated the 9th January, 1960, namely :—

In the said Notification, under the heading, “Nominated under clause (a) of sub-section (1) of Section 3”, for serial number 17 and the entries thereto, the following entries shall be substituted, namely :—

“17. Dr. S. Imkong Tushi Ao  
Secretary,  
Indian Red Cross Society  
Nagaland Branch  
Kohima-797001

Government of Nagaland”

[No. V.-11013/13/2009-ME (P-I)]

R. SANKARAN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का.आ. 2900.**—केन्द्र सरकार भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उपधारा(2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद एतद्वारा उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन अर्हता की नामावली में परिवर्तन के कारण करती है, अर्थात् :—

उक्त अनुसूची में

“पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय” के सामने शीर्षक ‘मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता’ [इसके आगे स्तंभ (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत और शीर्षक ‘पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण’ [इसके आगे स्तंभ (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि और उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित अन्तःस्थापित किया जाएगा, अर्थात् :—

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डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (संवेदनाहरण)

एमडी(संवेदनाहरण)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चड़ीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (जीव रसायन विज्ञान)

एमडी(जीव रसायन विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चड़ीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (त्वचा विज्ञान)

एमडी(त्वचा विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चड़ीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सामान्य चिकित्सा)

एमडी(सामान्य चिकित्सा)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चड़ीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञान)

एमडी(सूक्ष्म जीव विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चड़ीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (प्रसूति विज्ञान और स्त्री रोग विज्ञान)

एमडी (प्रसूति विज्ञान और स्त्री रोग विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चड़ीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

डॉक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन (बाल चिकित्सा)

एमडी (बाल चिकित्सा)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

एमडी (मनश्चिकित्सा)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

एमडी (विकृत विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

एमडी (भेषजगुण विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

एमडी (विकिरण निदान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा और अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में या उससे पहले प्रदान की गई हो ।)

एम. डी. (रेडियोथेरेपी)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में 1994 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो ।)

एम. एस. (जनरल सर्जरी)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो ।)

एम. एस. (विकलांग विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में 1994 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो ।)

एम. एस. (नेत्र विज्ञान)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो ।)

एम. एस. (ईएनटी)

(यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी यदि यह स्नातकोत्तर चिकित्सा शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान संस्थान, चंडीगढ़ में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे छात्रों के संबंध में पंजाब विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा 1994 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो ।)

[सं. यू. 12012/920/2009-एम.ई (पी. II]

आर. शंकरन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2009

S.O. 2900.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of the Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, hereby makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, due to change of nomenclature of the qualification namely :—

In the said Schedule—

(a) against “Punjab University” under the heading ‘Recognised Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)], after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted, namely :—

2

3

“Doctor of Medicine (Anaesthesia)”	MD(Anaesthesia) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Biochemistry)”	MD(Biochemistry) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Dermatology)”	MD (Dermatology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (General Medicine)”	MD (General Medicine) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Microbiology)”	MD (Microbiology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Obstetrics & Gynaecology)”	MD (Obst. & Gynae.) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Paediatrics)”	MD (Paediatrics.) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Psychiatry)”	MD (Psychiatry.) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Pathology)”	MD (Pathology.) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Pharmacology)”	MD (Pharmacology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Radiodiagnosis)”	MD (Radiodiagnosis) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Doctor of Medicine (Radiotherapy)”	MD (Radiotherapy) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)

“Master of Surgery (General Surgery)”	MS (General Surgery) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Master of Surgery (Orthopaedics)”	MS (Orthopaedics) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)”	MS (Ophthalmology) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)
“Master of Surgery (Otorhinolaryngology)”	MS (ENT) (This shall be a recognised medical qualification when granted by Punjab University in respect of students being trained at Post Graduate Institute of Medical Education & Research, Chandigarh on or before 1994.)

[No. U. I2012/920/2009-ME(P.II)  
R. SANKARAN, Under Secy.

### पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2009

का. आ. 2901.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उपनियम (4) के अनुसरण में पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय के अधीन निम्नलिखित कार्यालयों, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारीवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधन ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, मुख्यालय, सी.जी.ओ. काम्प्लैक्स, सॉल्ट लेक, कोलकाता-700064
2. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, उत्तरी क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, 192, कौलागढ़ रोड, देहरादून, 248195
3. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, पश्चिमी क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, कारेगांव रोड, पुणे-411001
4. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, मध्य क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, 10 चैथम लाइंस, इलाहाबाद-211002
5. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, शुष्क अंचल क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, पो-नंदननवन, जोधपुर-342008
6. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, अंडमान एवं निकोबार क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, पोर्ट ब्लैयर-744102
7. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, सिक्किम हिमालयी क्षेत्रीय केन्द्र, पो-राजभवन, गंगटोक-737103
8. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, भारतीय गणराज्य वनस्पति उद्यान, नोयडा, उत्तर प्रदेश
9. भारतीय वनस्पति सर्वेक्षण, औद्योगिक अनुभाग, भारतीय संग्रहालय, सदर स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700016,

[सं. ई-11014/1(9)2009-रा.भा.(का)]  
डॉ. बी. पी. नीलरल, संयुक्त सचिव

### MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2009

S. O. 2901.—In pursuance of sub-rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Languages (Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 the Central Government hereby notifies the following offices under the administrative control of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, the 80% staff whereof have acquired a working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. Botanical Survey of India, (Headquarters), CGO Complex, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700064.
2. Botanical Survey of India, Northern Regional Centre, 192 Kaulagarh Road, Dehradun-248195.
3. Botanical Survey of India, Western Regional Centre, Koregaon Road, Pune-411001.
4. Botanical Survey of India, Central Regional Centre, 10 Chaitham Lines, Allahabad-211002.
5. Botanical Survey of India, Arid Zone Regional Centre, Post-Nandanvan, Jodhpur-342008.
6. Botanical Survey of India, Andaman & Nicobar Regional Centre, Port Blair-744102.
7. Botanical Survey of India, Sikkim Himalayan Regional Centre, Post-Raj Bhawan Gangtok-737103.
8. Botanical Survey of India, Botanical Garden of Indian Republic, Noida, Uttar Pradesh.
9. Botanical Survey of India, Industrial Section, National Museum, Sadar Street, Kolkata-700016.

[No. E 11014/1(9)2009-OL(1)]  
Dr. B. P. NILARATNA, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का.आ. 2902.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स भारत सेल्स कॉर्पोरेशन, कलांवाली-125 201, जिला सिरसा (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “बीएससीटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “लैंडमार्क” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/137 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किंग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्प और सीलिंग के सत्यापन के लिए वेइंग स्केल के दायीं तरफ अपर कवर और तल प्लेट में काट कर दो छेद किए गए हैं और इन दोनों छेदों को लीड वायर से कसा गया है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपयोग किया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड /मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-4}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-4}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (53)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूध्यम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

## MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION

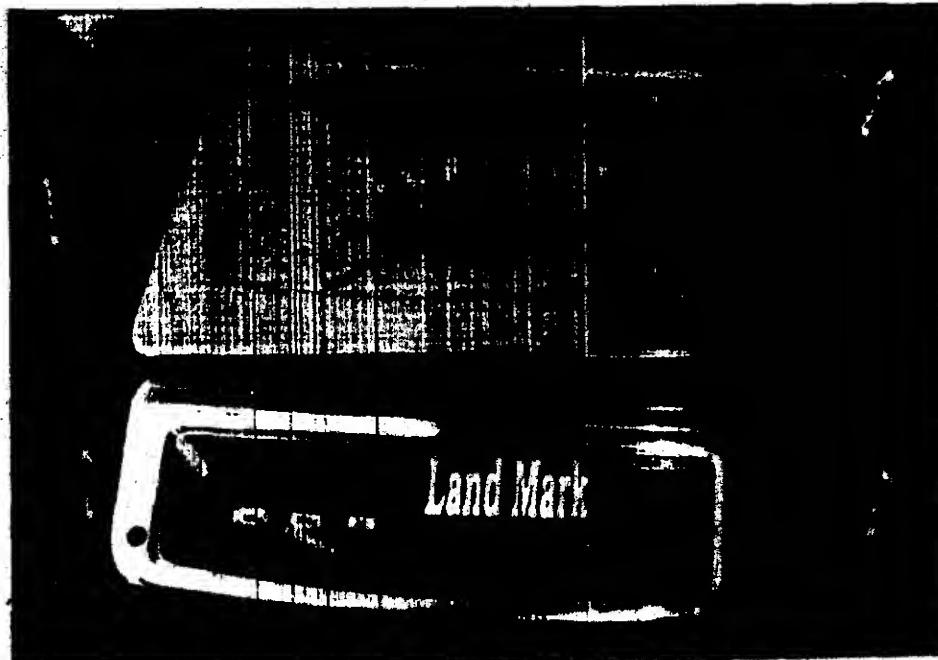
(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2902.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top Type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "BSCT" and with brand name "LANDMARK" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Bharat Sales Corporation, Kalanwali-I25 201, Distt- Sirsa (Haryana) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/137;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



From the right side of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The weighing scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval(n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (53)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का.आ. 2903.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स भारत सेल्स कॉर्पोरेशन, कलांवाली-125 201, जिला सिरसा, (हरियाणा) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “बीएससीपी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “लैंडमार्क” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/138 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डंयोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



सर्किट और मैक्रिनिकल असेंबली की सुरक्षा और कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से रोकने के लिए स्टाइंग प्लेट पर लीड सील को लगाया जाता है। उपकरण की बाढ़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जा सकती है। उपकरण को सील के छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/पदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (53)/2009]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2903.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "BSCP" and with brand name "LANDMARK" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Bharat Sales Corporation, Kalanwali-125 201, Distt- Sirsa (Haryana) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/138;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg and minimum capacity of 1 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure 2—Sealing provision of the indicator of model

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate for the security of circuit and mechanical assembly to avoid fraudulent use. Sealing can be done by applying lead and seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instrument. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg, up to 5000kg, with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g, or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where 'k' is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (53)/2009]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

का.आ. 2904.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स नीलांचल इलेक्ट्रोनिक वेइंग कं., जलपाई मोरे, बुर्दवान रोड, सिलीगुड़ी-734 005 (पश्चिमी बंगाल) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “टीईसीके” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “तिस्ता” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/217 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



इंडीकेटर की बाढ़ी पर तार के साथ स्टार्मिंग प्लेट लगाई गई है जिस पर सीलिंग प्वाइंट लगाया गया है, स्केल की बाढ़ी में से बायर निकाला गया है जिस पर लीड सील है। कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से तोलन उपकरण को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रूफी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए एडी कार्ड /मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 100 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (98)/2009]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2904.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type-conversion kit type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "TECK" and with brand name "TEESTA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Nilanchal Electronic Weighing Co. Jalpai More, Burdwan Road, Siliguri-734 005 (W.B.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/217;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type-conversion kit type) with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

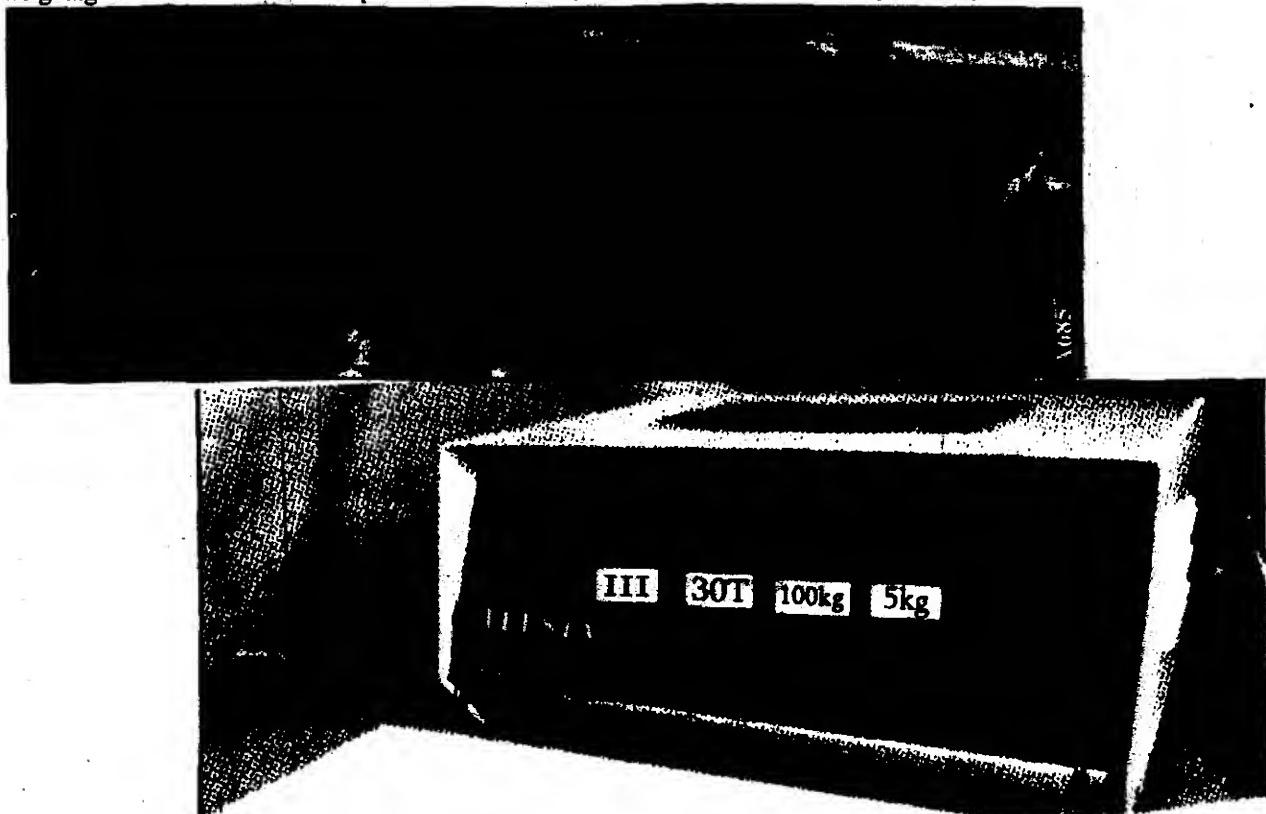


Figure 3 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

Sealing point is affixed on the stamping plate is fixed on two side body of the indicator with the wire, in such a way that the wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal. Sealing shall done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 5 tonne and up to 100 tonne with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (98)/2009]

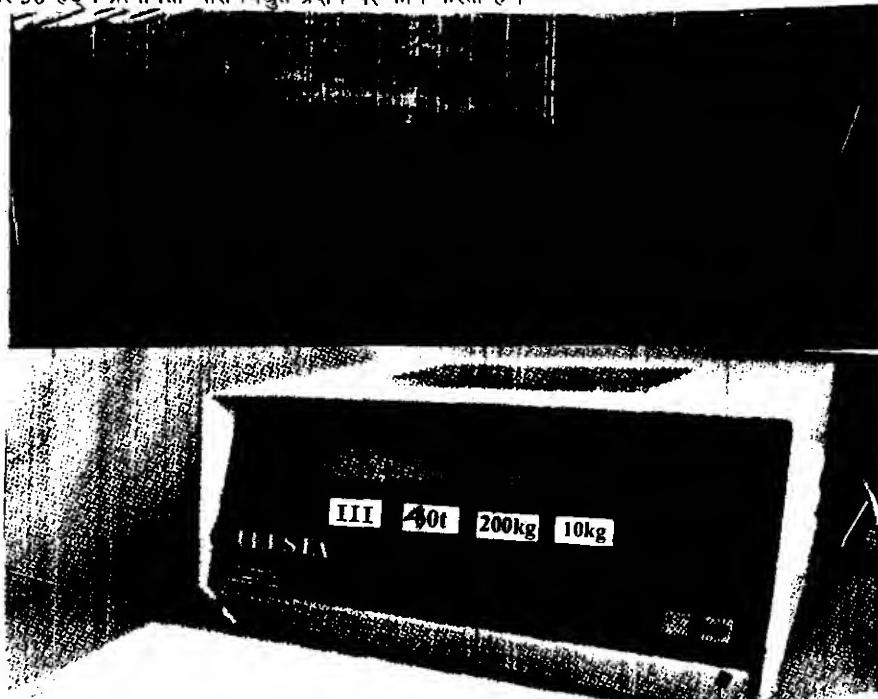
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का.आ. 2905.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में विणित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स नीलांचल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक वेइंग कं. जलपाई मोरे, बुद्धवान रोड, सिलीगुड़ी-734005 (पश्चिमी बंगाल) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “टीईडब्ल्यूबी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “तिस्ता” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/218 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनामक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपरोक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



इंडीकटर की बाढ़ी पर तार के साथ स्टार्मिंग प्लेट लगाई गई है जिस पर सीलिंग प्वाइंट लगाया गया है, स्फेल की बाढ़ी में से बायर निकाला गया है जिस पर लीड सील है। कपटपण व्यवहार से तोलन उपकरण को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए एडी कार्ड /मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माण द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (98)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2905.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "TEWB" and with brand name "TEESTA" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Nilanchal Electronic Weighing Co. Jalpai More, Burdwan Road, Siliguri-734 005 (W.B.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/218;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

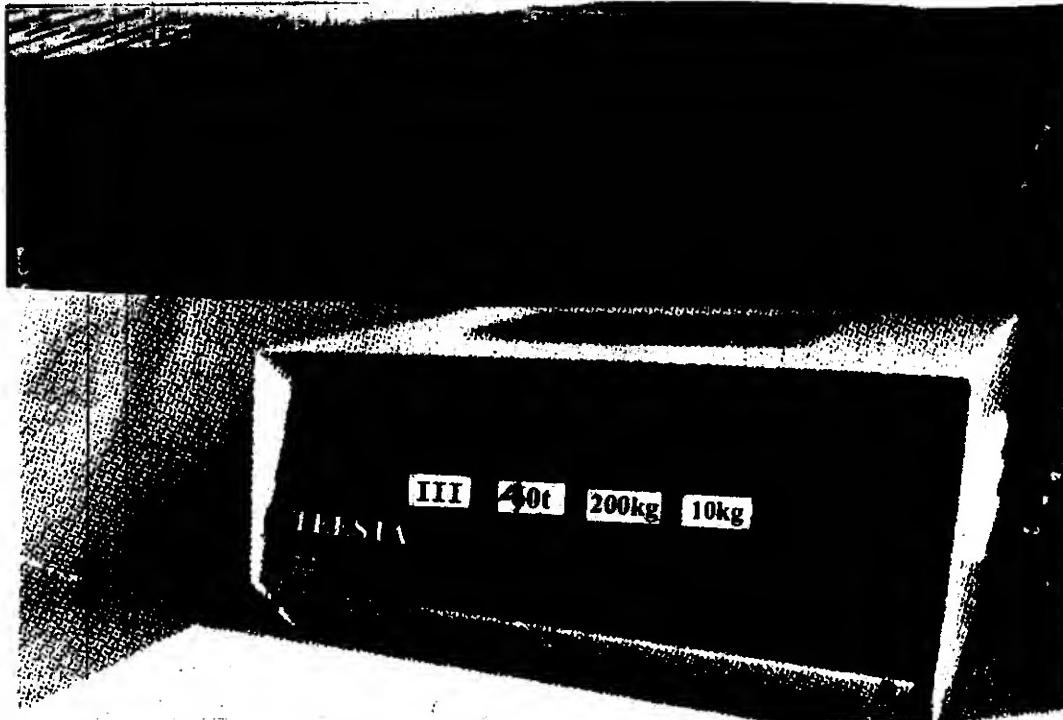


Figure 3 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

Sealing point is affixed on the stamping plate is fixed on two side body of the indicator with the wire, in such a way that the wire passes from the body of scale with the lead seal. Sealing shall done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (98)/2009]

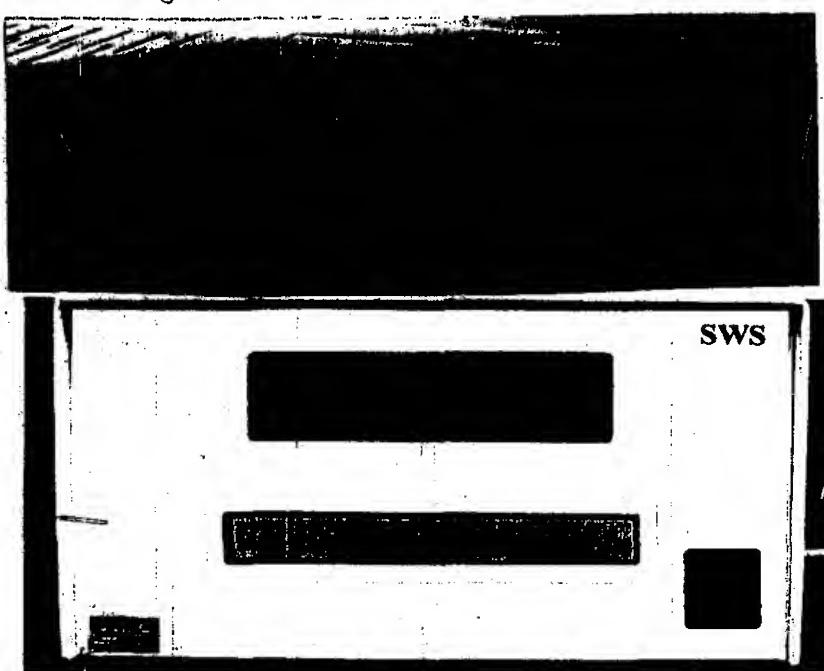
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का.आ. 2906.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सागर वेइंग सिस्टम, प्लाट नं. एफ-7, राज विहार कालोनी, जमालपुर रोड, जागीतपुर, हरिहार द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एस डब्ल्यू एस डब्ल्यू-6” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “SWS” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/104 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 60 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



एक वायर के साथ स्टार्टिंग प्लेट इंडीकेटर की दायीं तरफ है जिस पर सीरिंग प्लाइट है, स्केल की बाढ़ी में से वायर निकाला गया है जिस पर लीड सील है। कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से तोलन उपकरण को खोले जाने से रोकन के लिए सीरिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रूफो योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड /मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (47)/2009]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2906.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SWSW-6" and with brand name "SWS" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sagar Weighing System, Plot No. F-7, Raj Vihar Colony, Jamalpur Road, Jagteetpur, Haridwar and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/104;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 60 tonne and minimum capacity of 200 kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 10kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

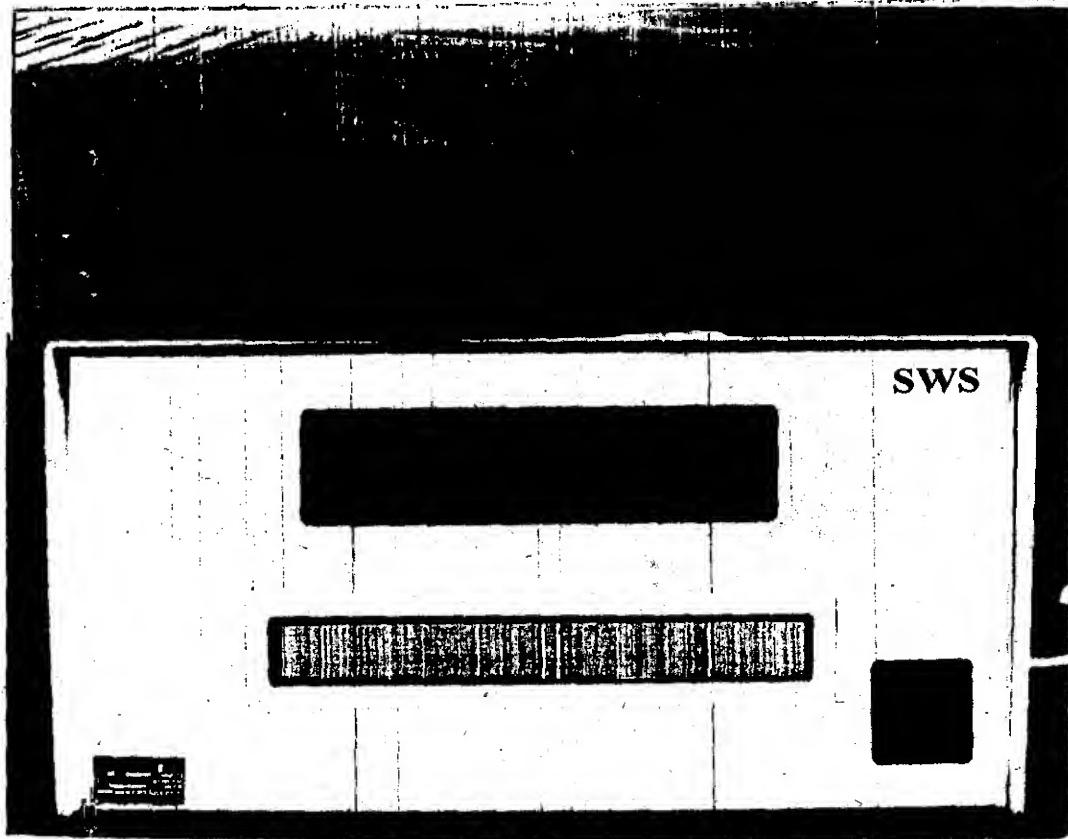


Figure 2 : Sealing arrangement

Sealing point is affixed on the stamping plate is fixed on right side body of the indicator with the wire, in such a way that the wire passes from the body of scale with the lead seal. Sealing shall done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (47)/2009]

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का.आ. 2907.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सागर वेइंग सिस्टम, प्लाट नं. एफ-7, राज विहार कालोनी, जमालपुर रोड, जारीतपुर, हरिद्वार द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एस डब्ल्यू एस पी-7” शृंखला के अंकूर सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “SWS” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/105 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार से आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



एक वायर के साथ स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट इंडीकेटर की दायीं तरफ है जिस पर सीलिंग प्वाइंट है, स्केल की बाढ़ी में से वायर निकाला गया है जिस पर लीड सील है। कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से तोलन उपकरण को खोले जाने से रोकन के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (47)/2009]

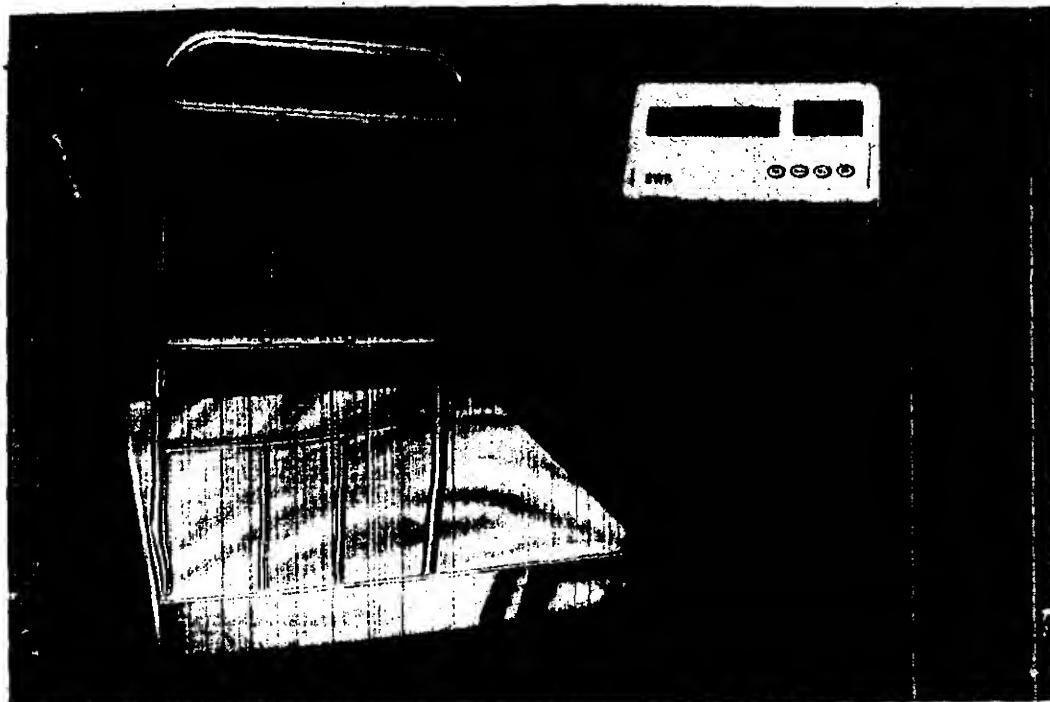
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2907.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SWSP-7" and with brand name "SWS" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sagar Weighing System, Plot No. F-7, Raj Vihar Colony, Jamalpur Road, Jagteetpur, Haridwar and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/105;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



Sealing point is affixed on the stamping plate is fixed on right side body of the indicator with the wire, in such a way that the wire passes from the body of scale with the lead seal. Sealing shall done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(47)/2009]

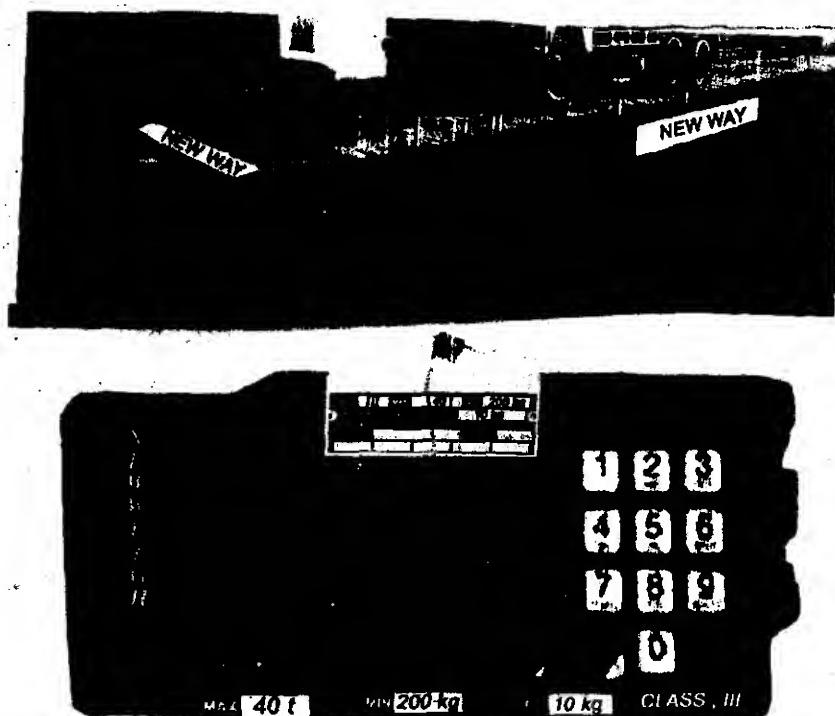
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

का.आ. 2908.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पी एम एस सोफ्ट इन्फो टैक्नोलॉजी प्रा. लि., 307, रॉयल बर्ल्ड एस सी रोड, जयपुर-1 (राजस्थान) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एनडब्ल्यूबी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “न्यूवे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/232 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 40 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



तार स्केल की बाड़ी में से लीड सील के साथ इस तरफ निकाला गया है कि इंडीकेटर की बाड़ी पर दोनों तरफ तार द्वारा स्टार्पिंग प्लेट पर सीलिंग एंट्रीट लगाया गया है। तोलन मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की गई है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड /मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (108)/2009]

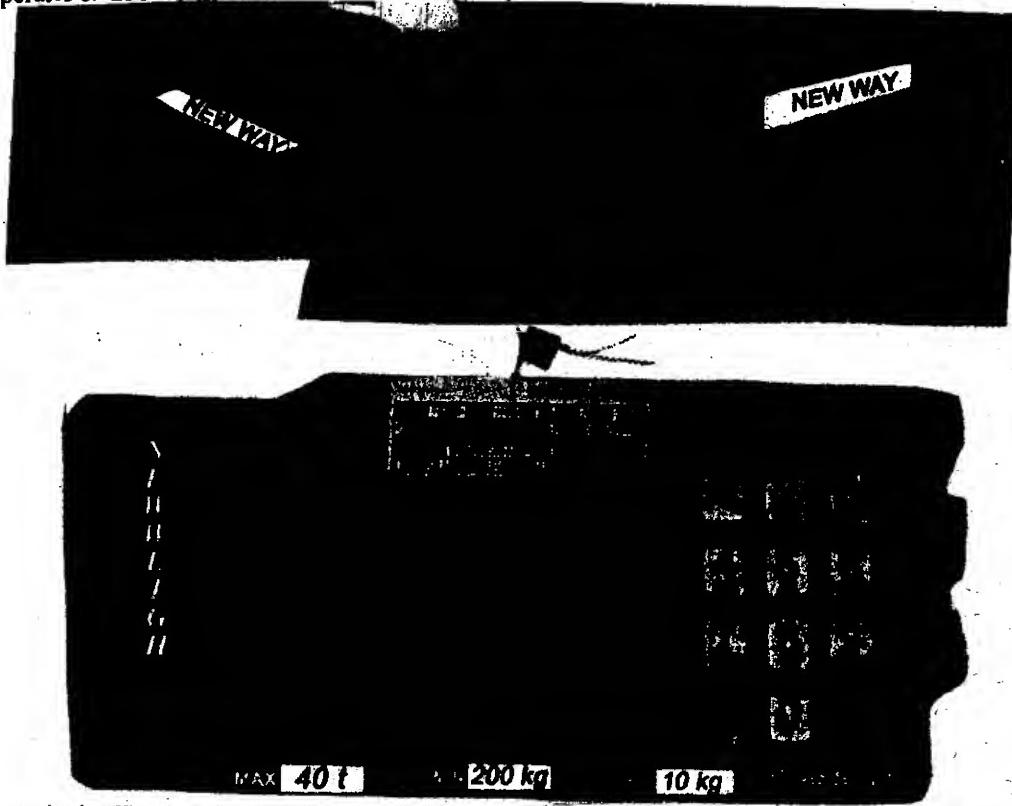
आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2908.**—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge-type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "NWB" and with brand name "NEWWEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. PMS SOFT INFO TECHNOLOGY P. LTD., 307, Royal World S.C. Road, Jaipur-1 (Raj.) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/232;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with a maximum capacity of 40 tonnes and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



Sealing point is affixed on the stamping plate is fixed on two side body of the indicator with the wire, in such a way that the wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonnes and up to 200 tonnes with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

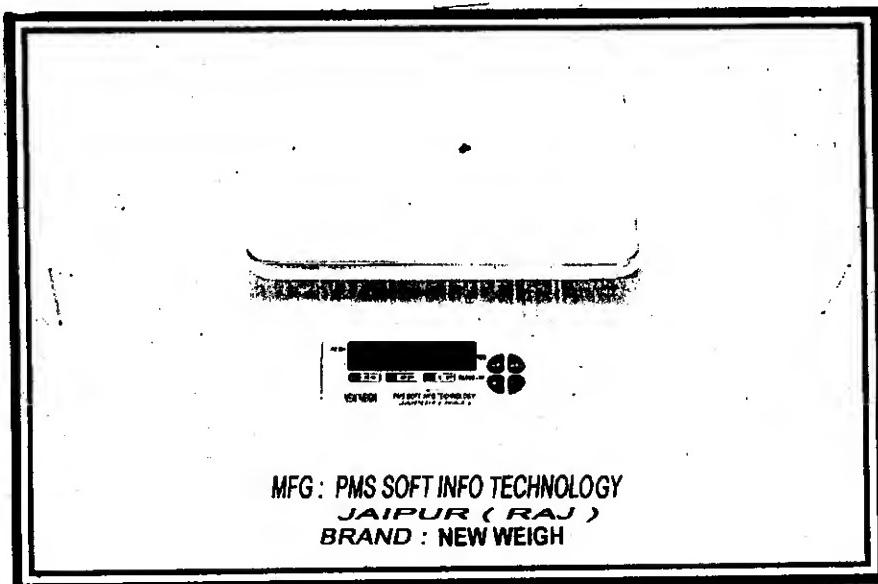
[F. No. WM-21 (108)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का. आ. 2909.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पी एम एस सोफ्ट इन्फो टैक्नोलॉजी प्रा. लि., 307, रॉयल वर्ल्ड एस सी रोड, जयपुर-1 (राजस्थान) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 111) वाले “एनडब्ल्यूटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “न्यूवे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/233 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 किंग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 गोल्ट और 50 हृदर्जे प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

वेइंग स्केल के दायीं तरफ आउटर कवर और तल प्लेट काटकर, दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को राखने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(108)/2009]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

S.O. 2909.— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weight and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "NWT" and with brand name "NEW WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. PMS SOFT INFO TECHNOLOGY P. LTD., 307, Royal World S.C. Road, Jaipur-1 (Raj) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/233;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure- 1 Model

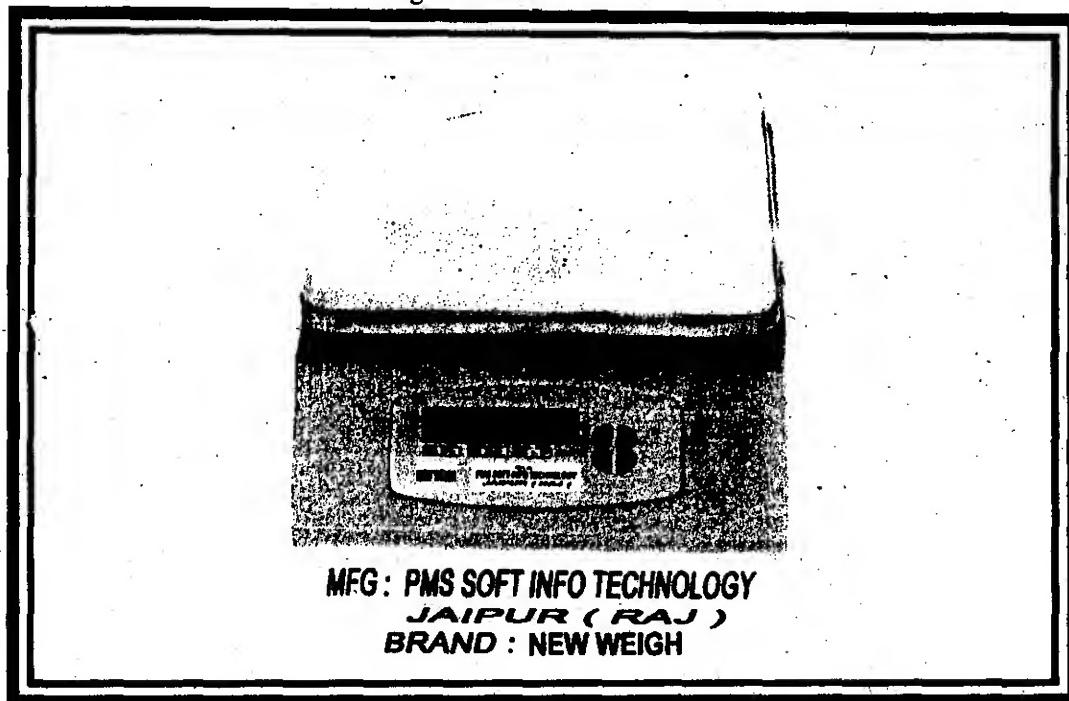


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

From the right side of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The weighing scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg, with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100 mg to 2 g, and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g, or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

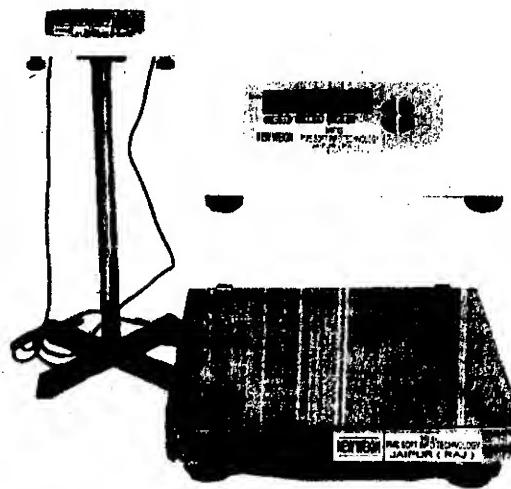
[F.No. WM-21(108)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का. आ. 2910.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पी एम एस सोफ्ट इन्फो टैक्नोलॉजी प्रा. लि., 307, रॉयल बल्ड एस सी रोड, जयपुर-1 (राजस्थान) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एनडब्ल्यूपी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “न्यूवे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/234 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदायं पर कार्य करता है।



इंडीकेटर के दोनों तरफ आउटर कवर और तल प्लेट काटकर, दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को राकर्ने के लिए एडी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(108)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

S.O. 2910.— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weight and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "NWP" and with brand name "NEW WEIGH" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. PMS SOFT INFO TECHNOLOGY P. LTD., 307, Royal World S.C. Road, Jaipur-1 (Raj) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/234;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

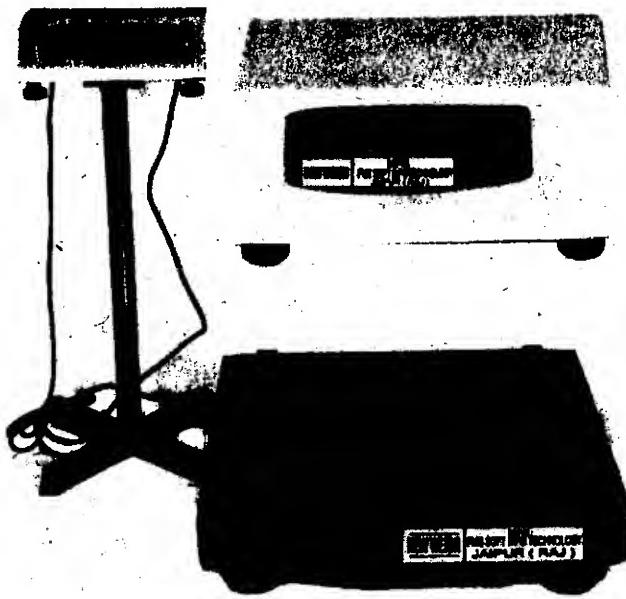


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

From the both side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $1 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

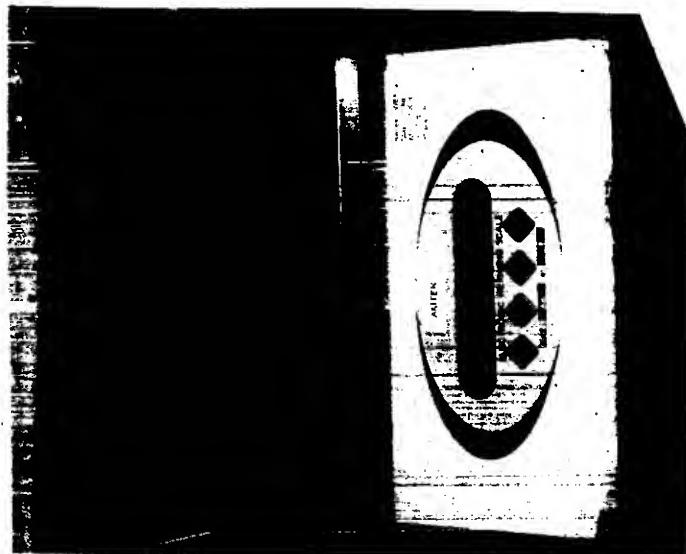
[F.No. WM-21(108)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

का. आ. 2911.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स वेटेक्स इलेक्ट्रोनिक सिस्टम, 59, हिमगिरी कालोनी, बाटर टैक के पास, कंथ रोड, मुरादाबाद-244001 (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 11) वाले “डब्ल्यूईटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एमटेक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/241 समनुदर्शित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपरोक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### आकृति-2 माडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्प और सीलिंग के सत्यापन के लिए तुला के दायीं तरफ आउटर कवर और तल प्लेट में काटकर छेदों में से लीडिंग सीलिंग वायर निकालकर दो बोरेड स्कू से कम्सा गया है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को राकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$  के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(112)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2911.**— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weight and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "WET" and with brand name "AMTEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Weitex Electronics Systems, 59, Himgiri Colony, Near Water Tank, Kanth Road, Moradabad-244001 (UP) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/241;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop Type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

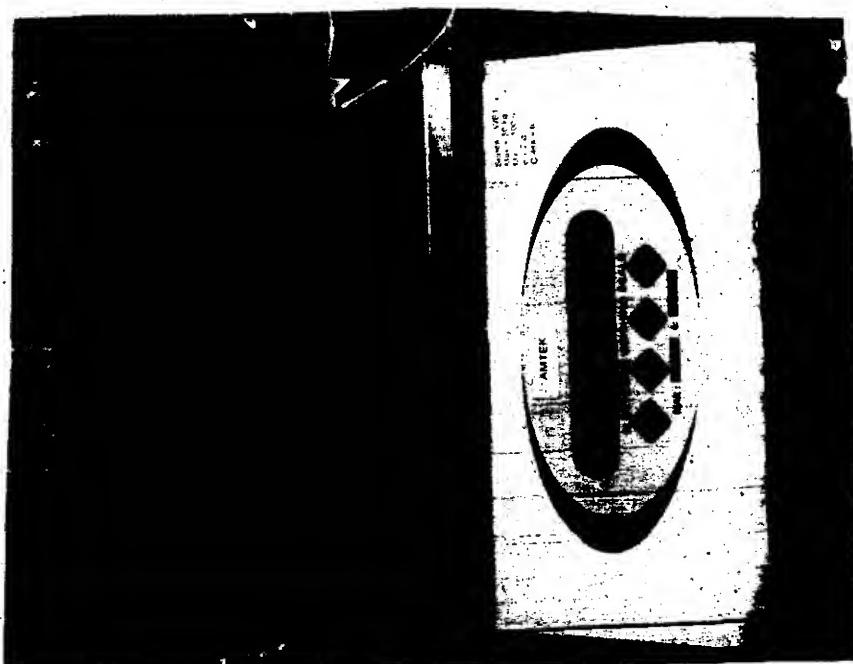


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

On the right side of the balance two bored screws are fastened by a leaded sealing wire, passing under the outer cover and bottom plate, for receiving stamp and seal. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100mg. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

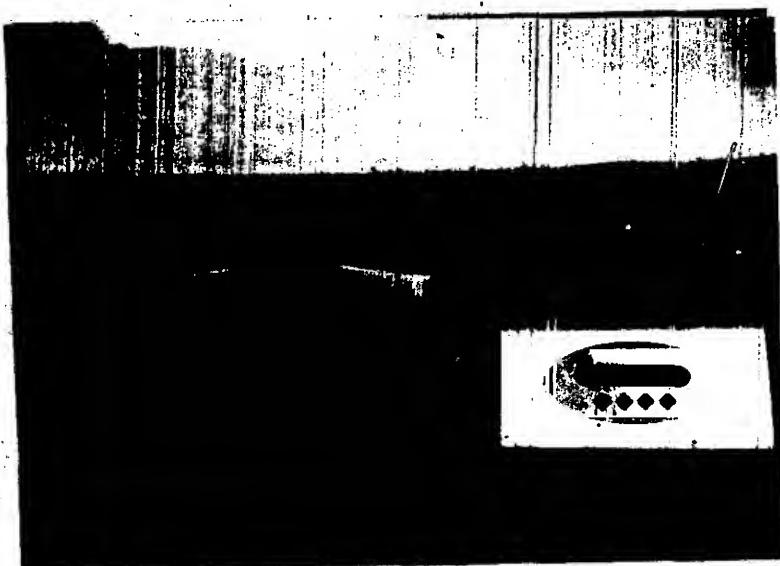
[F.No. WM-21(112)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

का. आ. 2912.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स वेटेक्स इलेक्ट्रोनिक सिस्टम, 59, हिमण्डी कालोनी, वाटर टैंक के पास, कथं रोड, मुरादाबाद-244001 (उत्तर प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डब्ल्यूईपी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एमटेक” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/242 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 : सीलिंग प्रावधान

सर्किट टैग मैकेनिकल असेंबली की सुरक्षा और कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से रोकने के लिए स्टार्पिंग प्लेट के दायीं तरफ लीड सील को लगाया जाता है। उपकरण की बाढ़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के मध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जा सकती है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिंगा नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को राकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(112)/2009]

आर. माधुरव्यूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2912.**— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "WEP" and with brand name "AMTEK" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Weitex Electronics Systems, 59, Himgiri Colony, Near Water Tank, Kanth Road Moradabad-244001 (UP) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/242;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 200kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

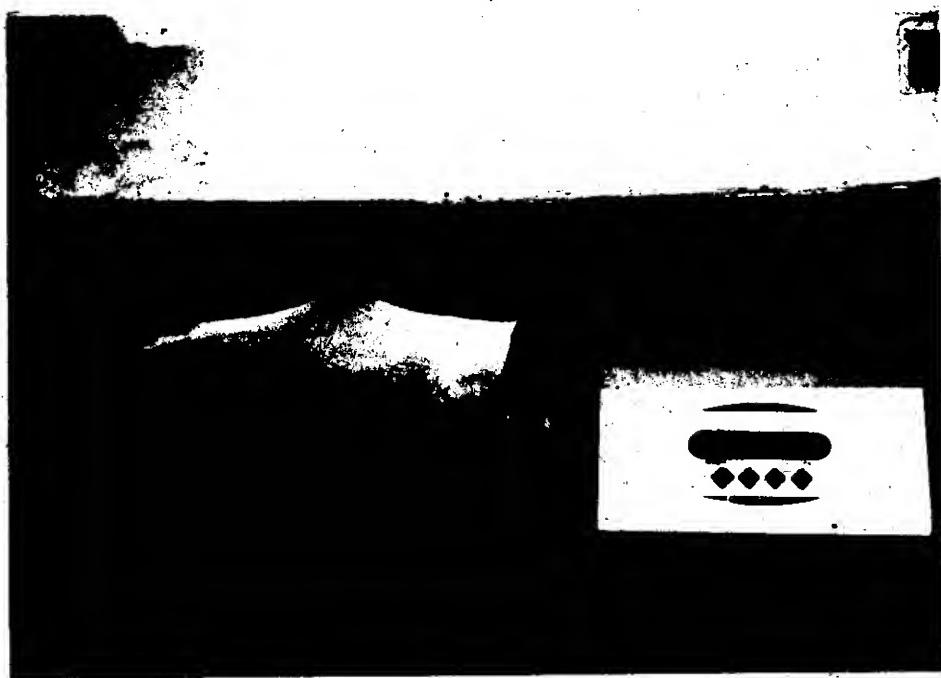


Figure-2 : Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Lead seal is affixed on the right side of the stamping plate for the security of circuit and mechanical assembly to avoid fraudulent use. Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instrument. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg up to 5000kg with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

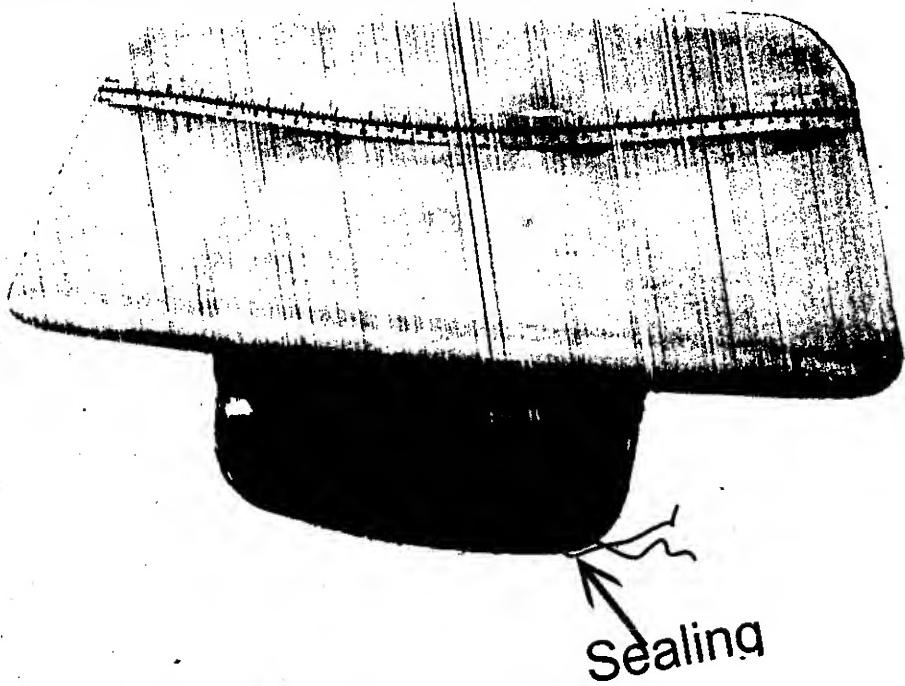
[F.No. WM-21(112)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

का. आ. 2913.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सिटीजन स्केल (1) प्रा. लि., 3, पुष्टांजलि, गऊशाला लेन, मलाड(ई), मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “सीटीएल-20बी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (शिशु तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सिटीजन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/213 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (शिशु तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिविड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण बैटरी से परिचालित होता है।



आकृति-2 माडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के पिछली तरफ छेद करके और इन दो छेदों में से सिलिंग वायर निकालकर सीलिंग की जाती है। स्टार्पिंग के लिए स्केल की बाढ़ी में से सीलिंग वायर लीड सील सहित निकाल कर स्टार्पिंग प्लेट को जोड़ा जाता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में कलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी कलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को राकर्ने के लिए एडी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(84)/2009]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th. August, 2009

**S.O. 2913.**— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Baby Weighing Machine) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "CTL 20B" and with brand name "CITIZEN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Citizen Scale (I) Pvt. Ltd., 3, Pushpanjali, Gaushala Lane, Malad(E), Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/213;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument ((Baby Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 20kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode Display (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on Batteries.

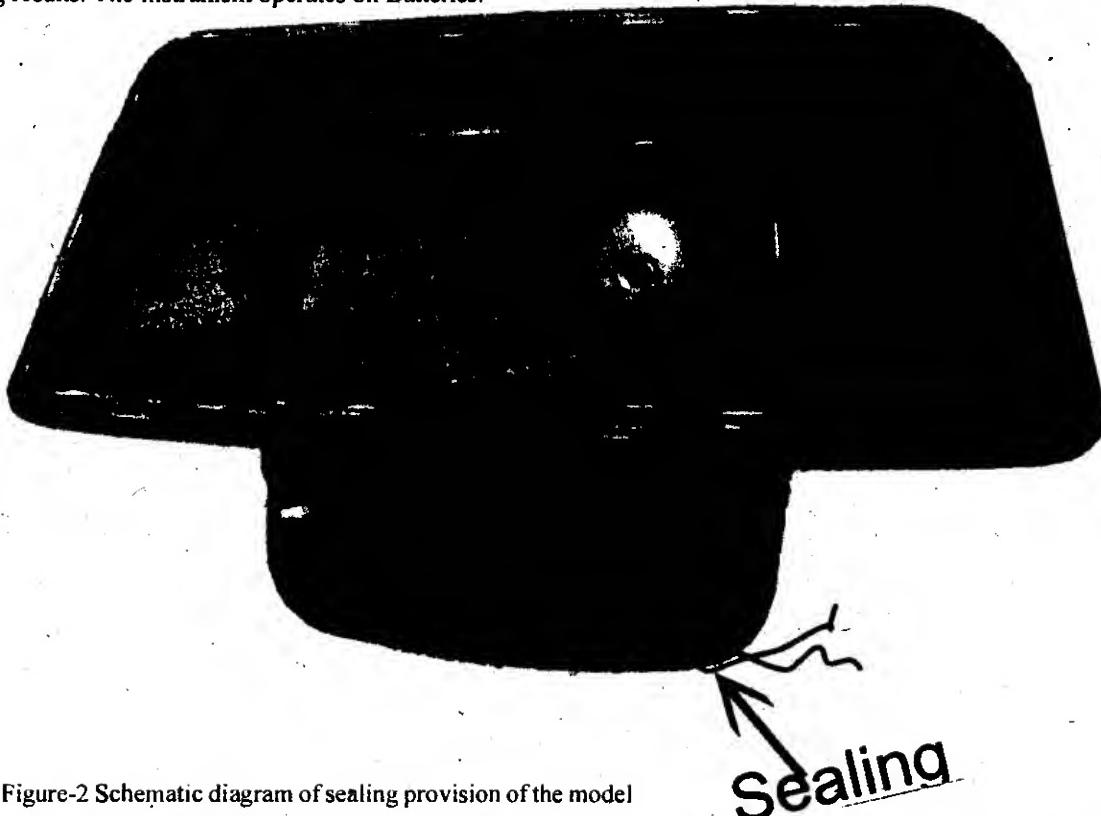


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

sealing is done through the hole, made in the back side of plate of the scale, and then sealing wire is passed through these two holes. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of the scale with lead seal, to get the stamming. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighting instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg to 2g and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

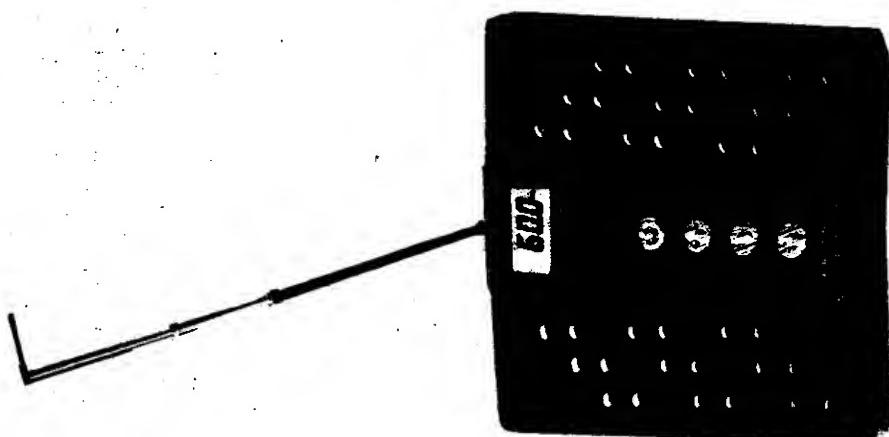
[F.No. WM-21(84)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

का. आ. 2914.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्टीजन स्केल (1) प्रा. लि., 3, पुष्टाजलि, गजशाला लेन, मलाड(ई), मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एचएस बी 200पी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-टिकट प्रिंटिंग या इसके बिना) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “स्टीजन” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/212 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन-टिकट प्रिंटिंग या इसके बिना) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिकिंड क्रिस्टल डायग्राफ (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



#### आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

इंडीकेटर के पिछली तरफ आउटर कवर और तल प्लेट काटकर, दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़ा जिए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को राकर्ने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 कि. ग्रा. से अधिक और 400 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं.-डब्ल्यू एम-21(84)/2009]  
आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2914.**— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Person Weighing Machine-with or without ticket printing) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "HSB 200P" and with brand name "CITIZEN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Citizen Scale (I) Pvt. Ltd., 3, Pushpanjali, Gaushala Lane, Malad (E), Mumbai-400097 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/212;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument ((Electronic Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 200kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode Display (LCD) Display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

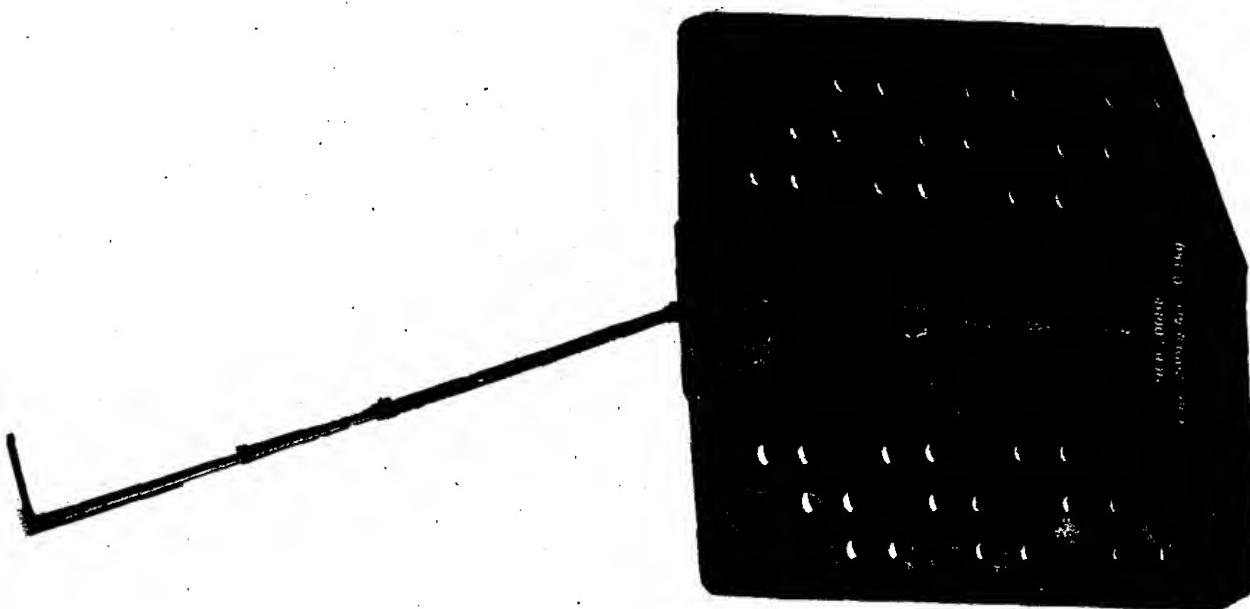


Figure-2 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

From the rear side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 100kg. to 400kg. with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g. or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

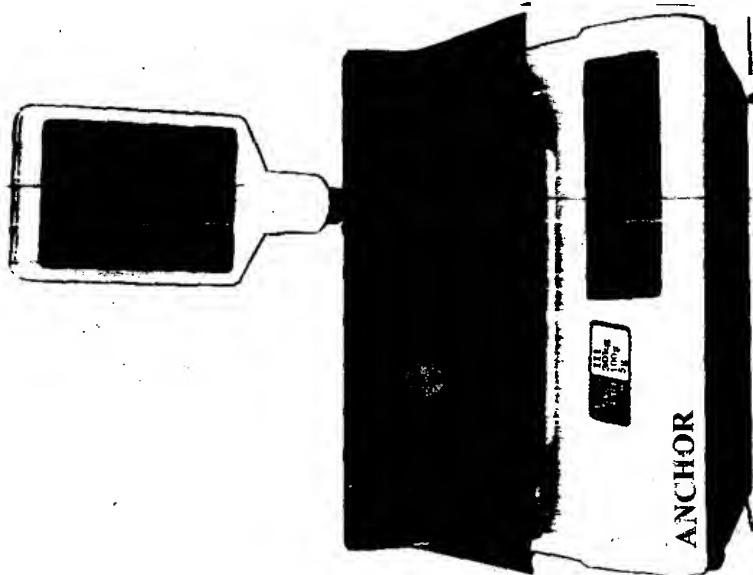
[F.No.-WM-21(84)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का. आ. 2915.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अगरसेन डिजीटल स्केल्स, शोप नं. 7, केवडा बाड़ी बस स्टैण्ड रायगढ़-496001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एटीटी 11” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एन्कर” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/208 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक भारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

वेइंग स्केल के दायीं तरफ ऑक्टर कवर और तल प्लेट काटकर, दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सोल से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रूफपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है :

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को राझने के लिए एडी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^{+k}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{+k}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{+k}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(91)/2009]  
आर. माथुरदूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

S.O. 2915.— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "ATT 11" and with brand name "ANCHOR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shree Agarsen Digital Scales, Shop No. 7, Kewda Badi Bus Stand, Raigarh-496001 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/208;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) Display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

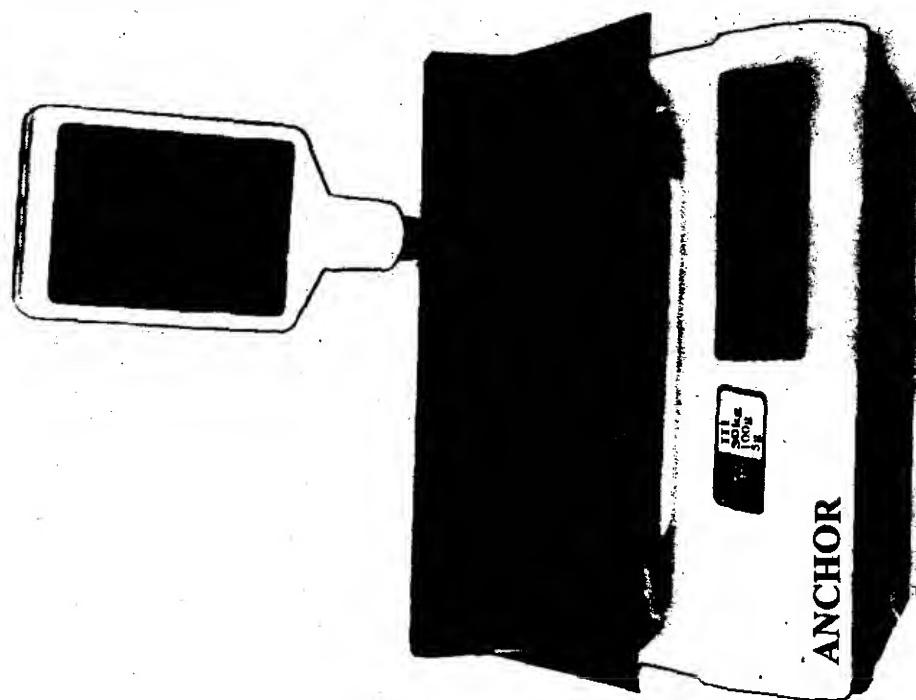


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

From the right side of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The weighing scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

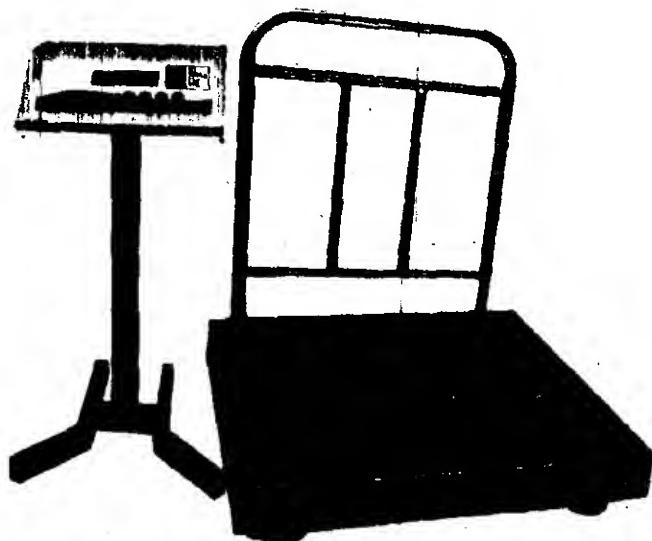
Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No.-WM-21(91)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का.आ. 2916.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;**

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स श्री अगरसेन डिजीटल स्कैल्स, शोप नं. 7, केवड़ा बाड़ी बस स्टैण्ड, रायगढ़-496001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एपीएफ-5” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एन्कर” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/09/209 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।



A6861

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सर्किट और मैकेनिकल असेंबली की सुरक्षा के लिए स्टार्टिंग प्लेट पर लीड सील को लगाया जाता है। उपकरण की बाड़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जा सकती है। उपकरण को सील के छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड / मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

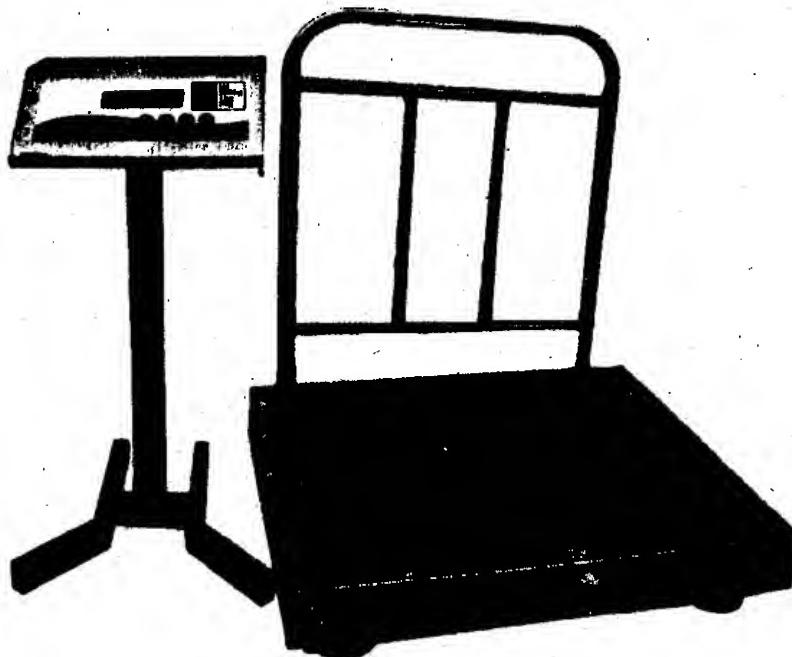
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (91)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2916.**— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "APF-5" and with brand name "ANCHOR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shree Agarsen Digital Scales, Shop No. 7, Kewda Badi Bus Stand, Raigarh-496001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/209;



A6861

Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300 kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate for the security of circuit and mechanical assembly to avoid fraudulent use. Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instrument. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The Instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/monther board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg up to 5000kg with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

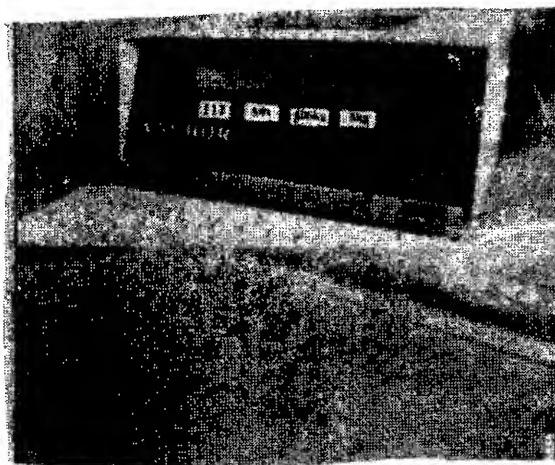
[F.No. WM-21(91)/2009]

R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का.आ. 2917.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स श्री अगरसेन डिजीटल स्केल्स, शोप नं. 7, केवडा बाड़ी बस स्टैण्ड, रायगढ़-496001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एडब्ल्यूबी-5" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेक्रिज टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एन्कर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/210 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी करती है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल के इंडीकेटर का सीलिंग प्रावधान

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेक्रिज टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

इंडीकेटर की बाड़ी पर दोनों तरफ तार के साथ स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट लगाई गई है जिस पर सीलिंग प्वाइंट लगाया गया है, स्केल की बाड़ी में से वायर निकाला गया है जिस पर लीड सील है। कण्टपूर्ण व्यवहार से तोलन उपकरण को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए एडी कार्ड / मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 200 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (91)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2917.**— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weight and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "AWB-5" and with brand name "ANCHOR" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sinc Agarsen Digital Scales, Shop No. 7, Kewda Badi Bus Stand, Raigarh-496001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/210;

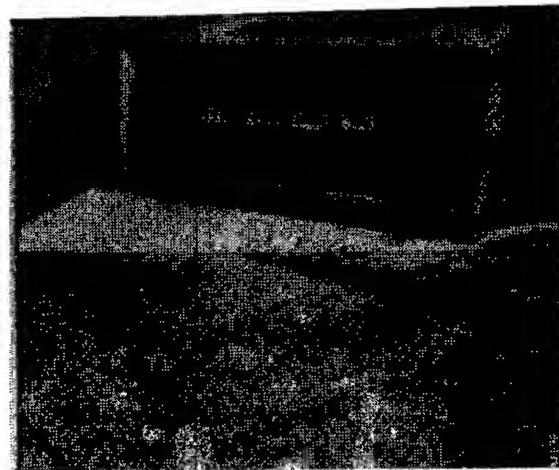


Figure-3 Sealing provision of the indicator of the model

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Sealing point is affixed on the stamping plate is fixed on both side body of the indicator with the wire, in such a way that the wire passes from the body of scale with the lead seal. Sealing shall done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The Instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/monther board to disable access to external calibration.

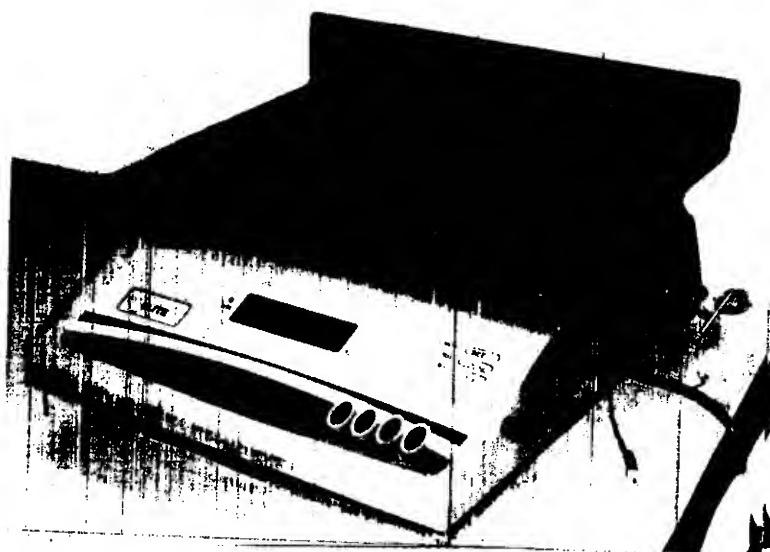
Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighting instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 200 tonne with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(91)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

का.आ. 2918.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सनराइज इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. 518, सैक्टर-4, गंगयाल, जम्मू-180 010 (जे एंड के) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “एसईटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इलाइट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/201 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।



#### आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

वेझ़ा स्केल के दायरीं तरफ अपर कवर और तल प्लेट काट कर दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रस्तुपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड /मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही में, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(80)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2918.**— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weight and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "SET" and with brand name "ELITE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sunrise Industries, Plot No. 518, Sector-4, Gangyal, Jammu-180 010 (J&K) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/201;

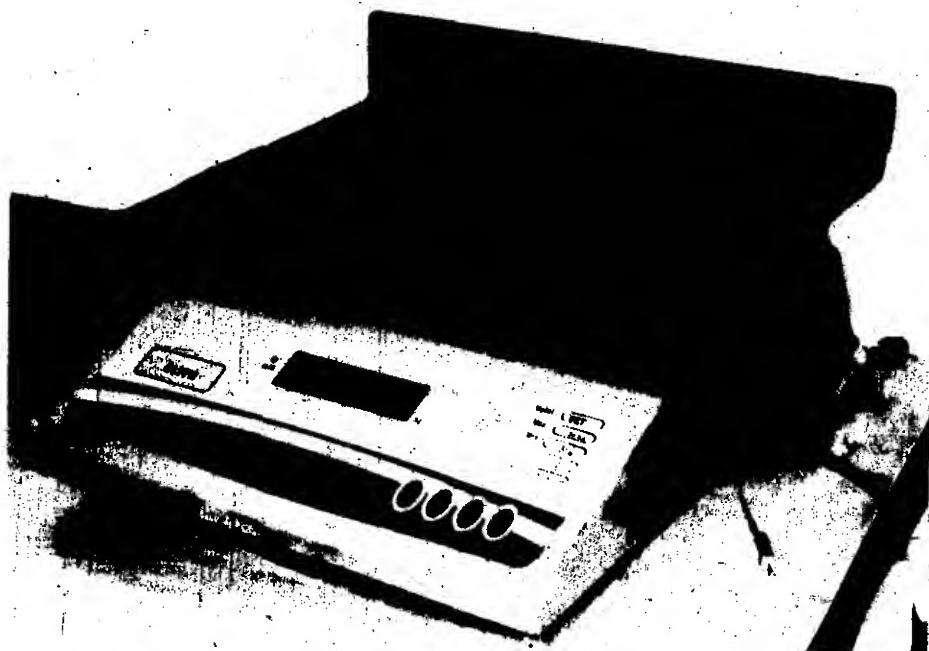


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the Model

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 20kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

From the right side of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The weighing scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighting instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg, with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ( $e$ ) value of 100mg or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

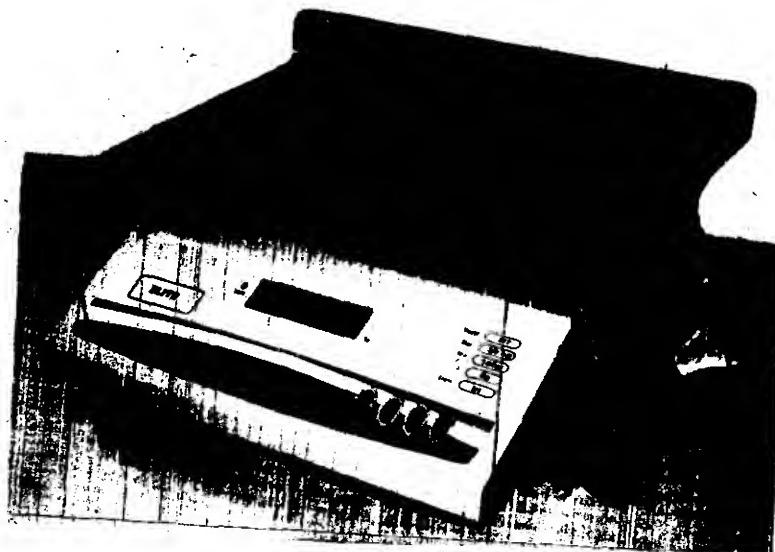
[F.No. WM-21(80)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का.आ. 2919.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपर्योगों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सनराइज इंस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. 518, सैक्टर-4, गंगयाल, जम्मू-180010 (जे एंड के) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एसआईटी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इलाइट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/202 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्लनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

वेइंग स्केल के दायीं तरफ अपर कवर और तल प्लेट काटकर दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाप्स और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लौड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रसूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (80)/2009]

आर. माधुरबूधम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2919.**— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SIT" and with brand name "ELITE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sunrise Industries, Plot No. 518, Sector-4, Gangyal, Jammu-180010 (J&K) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/202;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the Model

From the right side of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The weighing scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg. with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ( $e$ ) value of 5g. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

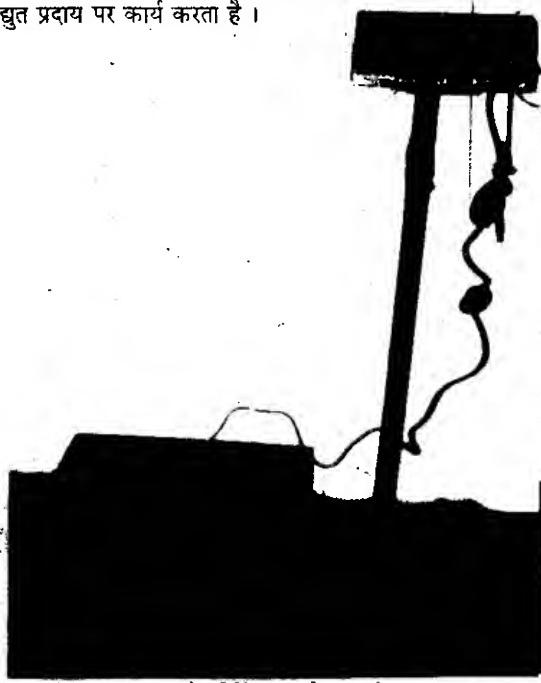
[F. No. WM-21(80)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 28 अगस्त, 2009

**का.आ. 2920.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न प्ररिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सनराइज इंडस्ट्रीज, प्लॉट नं. 518, सैक्टर-4, गंगायाल, जम्मू-180010 (जे एंड के) द्वारा विनिर्मित क्षमता 2 (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “एसईपी” शृंखला के अंकक्ष सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “इलाइट” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/203 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्तिनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

वैइंग स्केल के दायरों तरफ अपर कवर और तल प्लेट काट कर दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाप्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए.डी. कार्ड /मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा.से अधिक और 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम-21 (80)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 28th August, 2009

**S.O. 2920.**— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SEP" and with brand name "ELITE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Sunrise Industries, Plot No. 518, Sector-4, Gangyal, Jammu-1 80010 (J&K) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/203;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 300kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

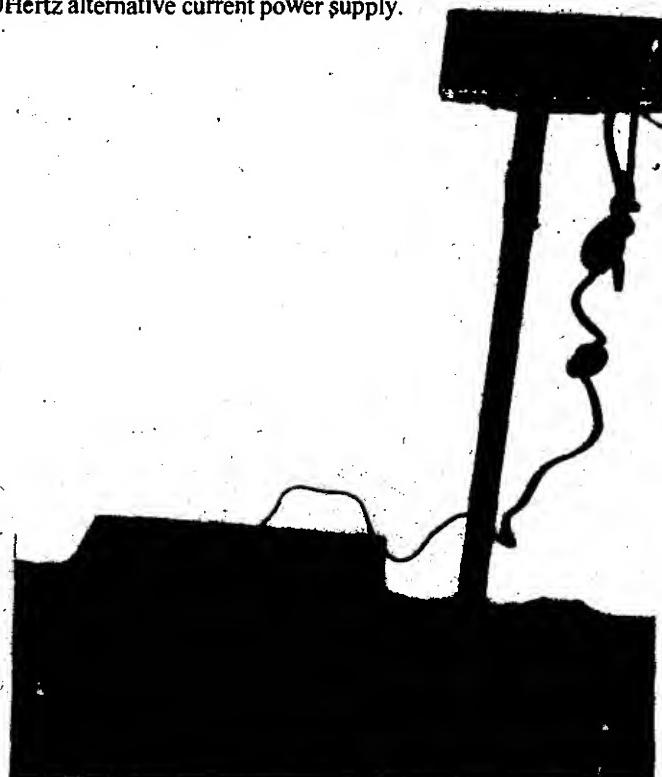


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of Model

From the right side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(80)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2009

का.आ. 2921.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जे.एम. काटावाला, लोहा ओली, इत्वारी, नागपुर-440002 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “जेएमटी II” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एकवे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन-डी/09/09/228 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 220 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 0.2 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.01 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



वेइंग स्केल के दायीं तरफ अपर कवर और तल प्लेट काट कर दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाप्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रस्तुतीयोजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड /मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्लिच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यापालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो। मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (95)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2009

**S.O. 2921.**— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy class II) of series "JM-T II" and with brand name "ACWAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. J.M. Katawala, Loha Oli, Itwari, Nagpur-440 002 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/228;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 220g and minimum capacity of 0.2g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 0.01g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

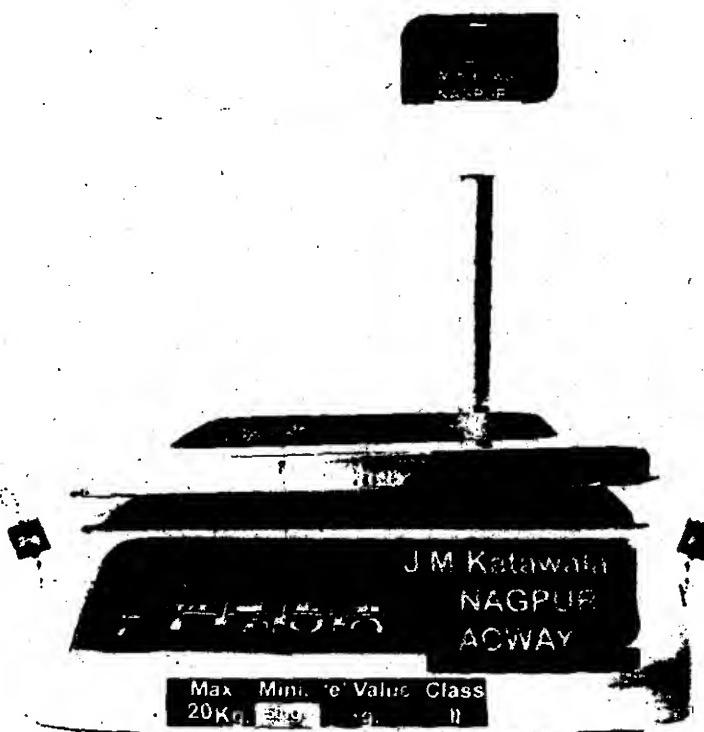


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the Model

From the right side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The weighing scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg, with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100mg. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(95)/2009]

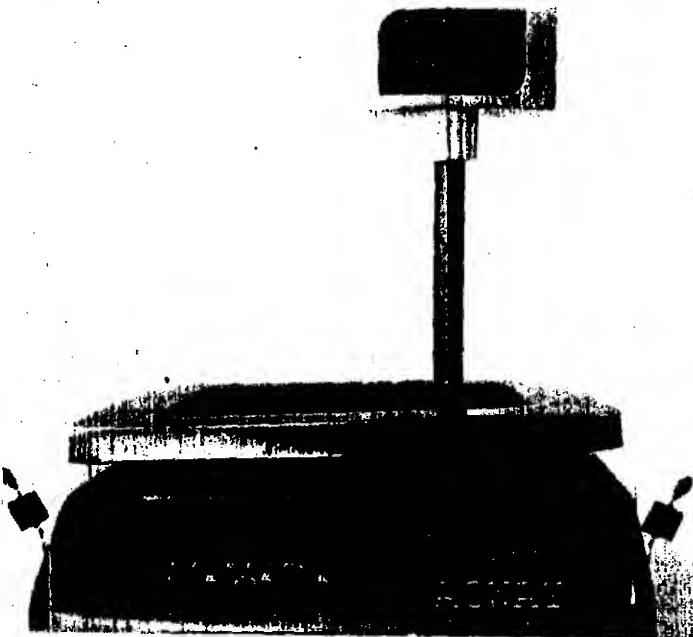
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2009

**का.आ. 2922.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुसूत हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जे.एम. काटावाला, लोहा ओली, इतवारी, नागपुर-440002 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "जे.एम.-टी III" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एकवे" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/09/229 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदेश तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ड्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

वेङ्ग स्केल के दायों तरफ आडट कवर और तल प्लेट काट कर, दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रलूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड /मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह धोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही भेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 कि. ग्रा. से 2.ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $2 \times 10^{-8}$ ,  $5 \times 10^{-8}$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (95)/2009]

आर. माथुरवृथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2009

S.O. 2922.— Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) of series "JM-T III" and with brand name "ACWAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. J.M. Katawala Loha Oli Itwari, Nagpur- 440002 which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/229;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-authomatic weighing instrument (Tabletop type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

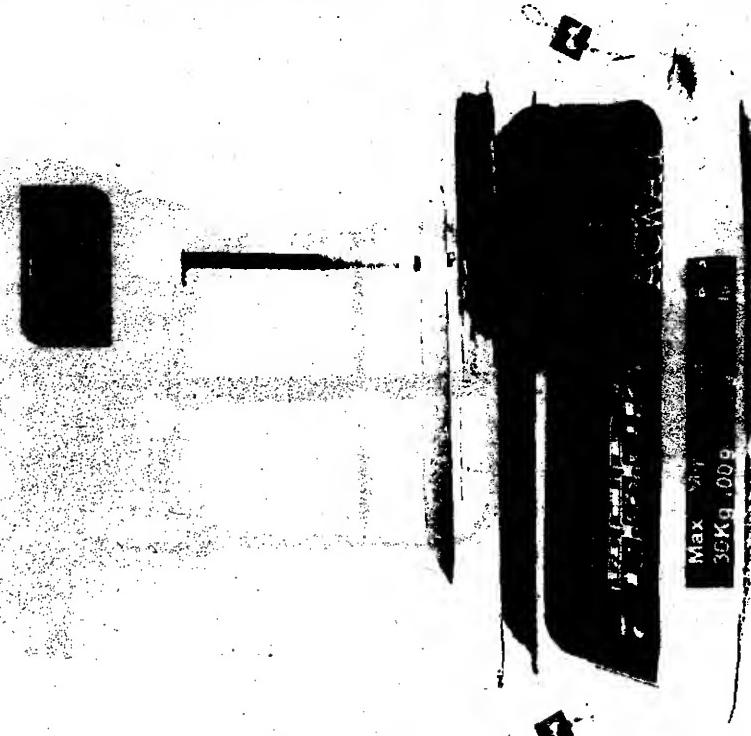


Figure-2 Schematic diagram of the sealing provision of the Model

From the right side of the weighing scale two holes are made by cutting the out cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The weighing scale can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg, with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100mg. to 2g, and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

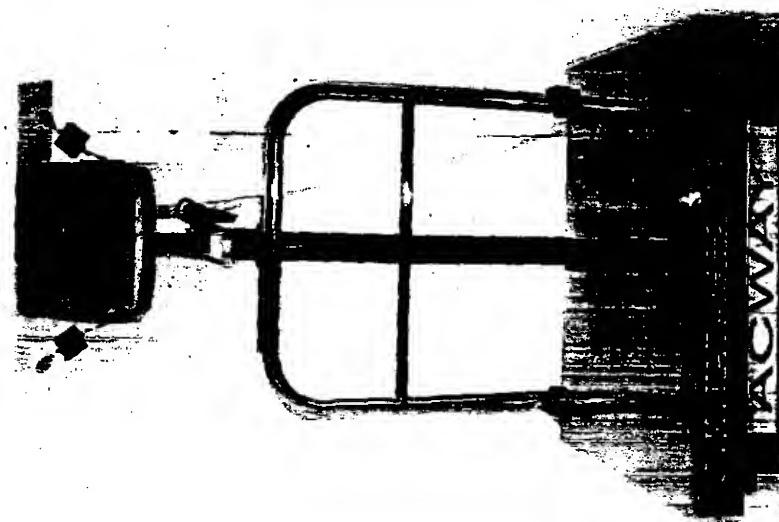
[F.No. WM-21(95)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 2009

का. आ. 2923.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में बर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बाट की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जे. एम. काटावाला, लोहा ओली, इतवारी, नागपुर-440 002 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “जे.एम.-पी किट III” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म सहित कनवर्सन किट प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एकवे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह आई एन डी/09/09/230 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म सहित कनवर्सन किट प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



इंडिकेटर के पिछली तरफ आउटर कवर और तल प्लेट काटकर, दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाम्प और सील प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रूफपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए.डी. कार्ड मदर बोर्ड में डिप भी दिया गया है।

ओर केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपोलन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(95)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 9th October, 2009

S.O. 2923.—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Plateform with conversion kit type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "JM-P kit III" and with brand name "ACWAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. J.M. Katalwala, Loha Oli, Itwari, Nagpur-440 002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/230;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform with conversion kit type) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (*e*) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure- 1 Model

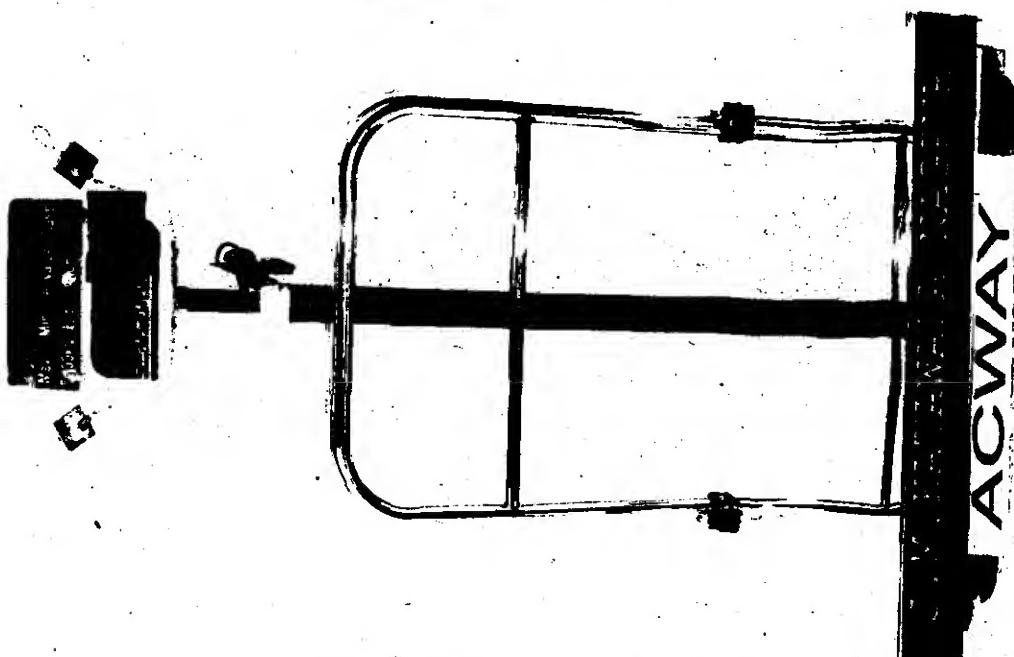


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of Model

From the rear side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg, and up to 5000 kg, with verification scale interval (*n*) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for '*e*' value of 5g, or more and with '*e*' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where *k* is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

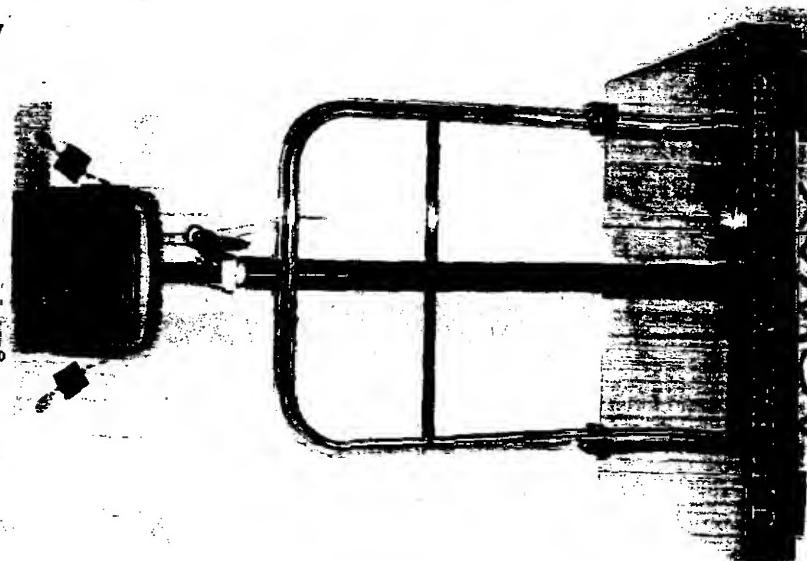
[F. No. W M-21(95)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 2009

का. आ. 2924.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जे. एम. काटावाला, लोहा ओली, इतवारी, नागपुर-440002 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “जे.एम.-पी III” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एक बे” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/23। समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यक्लनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



इंडिकेटर के पिछली तरफ आउटर कवर और तल प्लेट काटकर, दो छेद किए गए हैं और सत्यापन स्टाप्प और प्राप्त करने के लिए इन दो छेदों के जरिए लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। उपकरण को शील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रूफ पी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैसे ही मंक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से अधिक और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक को अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(95)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 9th October, 2009

**S.O. 2924.**—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weight and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "JM-P III" and with brand name "ACWAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. J.M. Katawala, Loha Oli, Itwari, Nagpur-440002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/231;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2kg. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

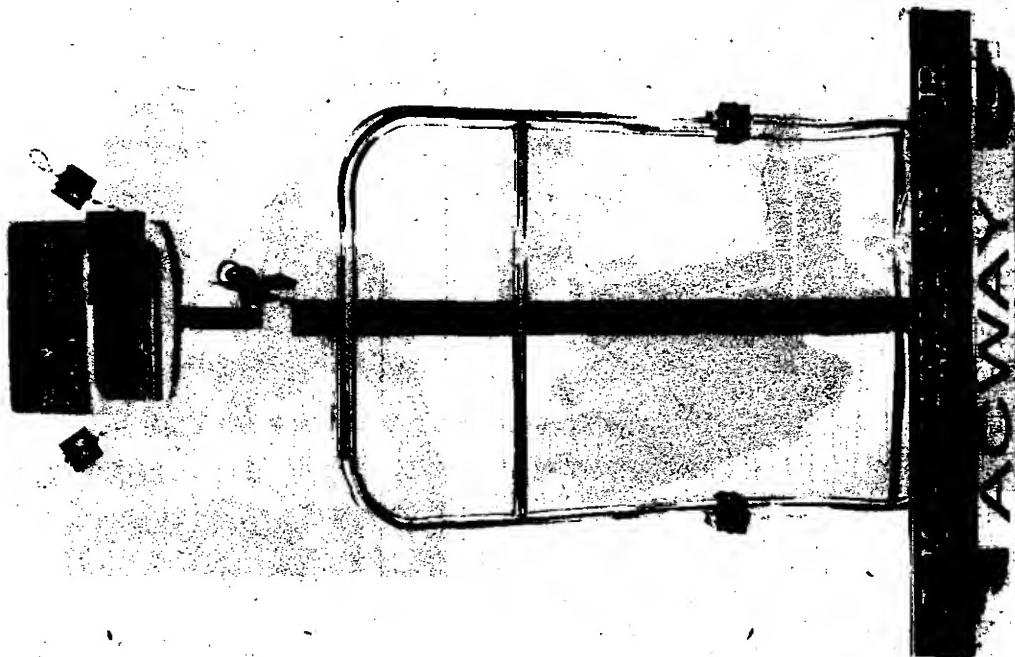


Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of Model

From the rear side of the indicator two holes are made by cutting the outer cover and bottom plate and fastened by a leaded wire through these two holes for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighting instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg, and up to 5000 kg with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 500 to 1000 for ' $e$ ' value of 5g. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

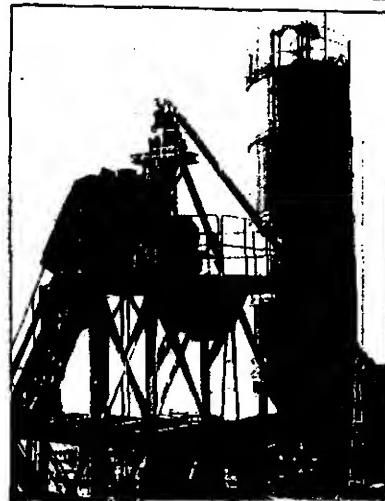
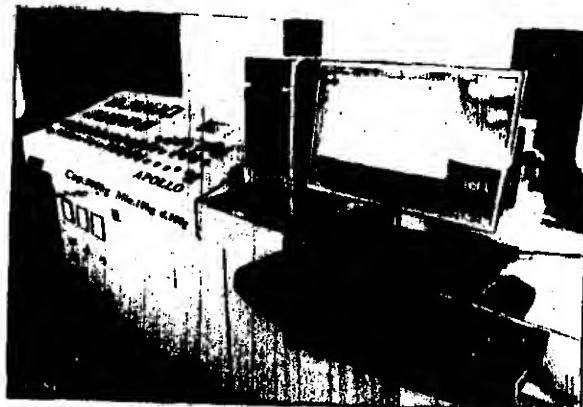
[F.No. WM-21(95)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 2009

का. आ. 2925.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स अपोलो इंफ्रारेक्ट प्रा. लि.; अहमदाबाद मेहसाना इंटरस्टेट हाइवे विलेज, राजपुर पिन-382740, जिला मेहसाना (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता वाले “पी टी पी” शृंखला के डिस्कार्टन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) अंकक सूचन सहित, के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “अपोलो” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/400 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित डिस्कार्टन्युअस टोटलाइजिंग स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टोटलाइजिंग हुपर व्हीयर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 500 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है। मापमान अंतराल (डी) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से वेइंग मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। स्केल की बाढ़ी में से सीलिंग बायर निकालकर स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट से जोड़ा गया है और स्टाम्पिंग के लिए विशेष स्कू पर दिए गए छेद पर लीड सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मरर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह धोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के सहित 500 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(209)/2009]

आर. माथुरवूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, The 9th October, 2009

**S.O. 2925.**—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weight and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic weighing instrument Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with digital indication of Accuracy class-II of series "ATP" and with brand name "APOLLO" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Apollo Infratech Pvt. Ltd., Ahmedabad Mehsana Interstate Highway, Village Raipur, Pin-382740 Distt. Mehsana (Guj) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/400;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based automatic weighing instrument Discontinuous Totalizing Automatic weighing instrument (Totalizing Hopper Weigher) with a maximum capacity of 500 kg. and minimum capacity of 10kg. The scale interval (d) is 100g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

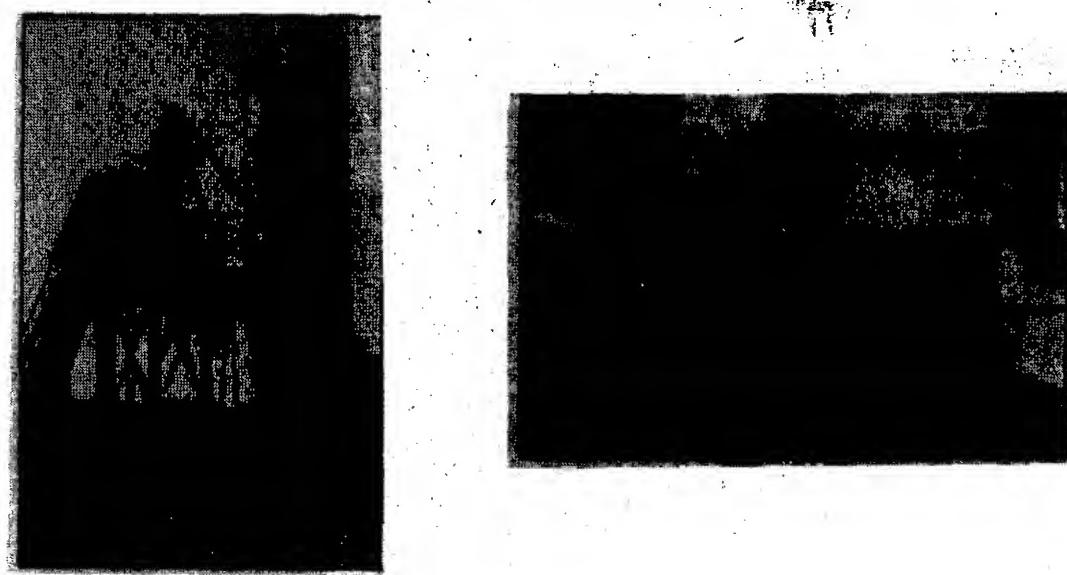


Figure-3 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model

Sealing shall be done to prevent opening the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. Stamping plate is connected through sealing wire passing from the body of scale and hole provided at the special screw with the lead seal, to get the stamping. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacities in the range of 500kg. to 1000kg. for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

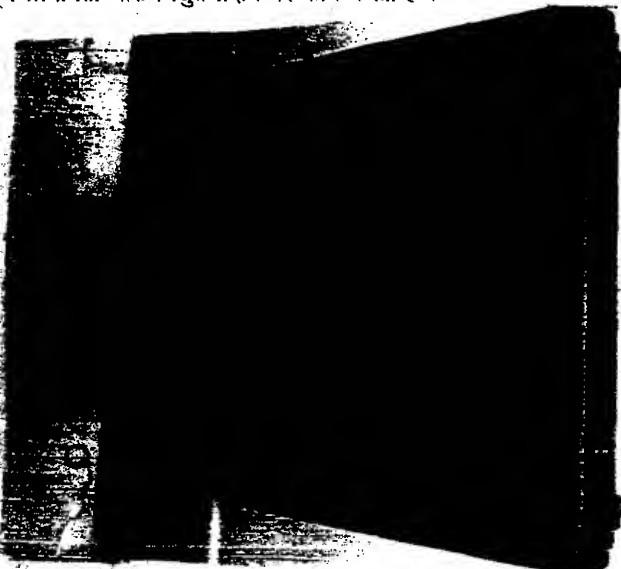
[F. No. WM-21(209)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 9 अक्टूबर, 2009

का. आ. 2926.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में विभिन्न मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुसूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्कितयों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स डिनी एंग्री, डिनी एंग्री एस.आर. । डेला फिसिका 2041040 सफेज्जानो डीएल. फ्लोरनो-मोडेना, इटली द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 11) वाले "3590" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डिनी एंग्री" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और इसके आयातक/भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मैसर्स जय इंस्ट्रमेंट्स एंड सिस्टम प्रा. लि. ई-16, एक्सेस बिल्डिंग, टारदेवो, मुंबई-400034 हैं और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/398 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेत आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2.5 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्योकर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



इंडिकेटर के दोर्यों तरफ लगभग 2 एमएम डायामीटर का स्टील का बारोक तार माउटिंग स्क्रू में से और एक फिक्सिड (रिजिड) बोल्ट, जो कि इंडिकेटर इंक्लोजर का एक भाग है, में से निकला जाता है। स्टैंडर्ड सीलिंग द्वारा स्टील तार के अंतिम दोनों सिरों को दबाया जाता है, तब स्टील तार लगाई जाती है। सील तोड़े बिना इंडिकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रूफी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शर्कितयों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो । मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 से 5,000 तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(150)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 9th October, 2009

**S.O. 2926.**—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weight and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of High accuracy (Accuracy class-II) of series "3590" and with brand name "DINI ARGEO" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Dini Argeo, Dini Argeo S.r.l. della Fisica 2041040. Spezzano di Florano-Modena, Italy and its importer/Indian representative is M/s. Jay Instruments & Systems Pvt. Ltd. E-16, Everest Building, Tardeo, Mumbai-400034 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/398;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 600 kg. and minimum capacity of 2.5kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

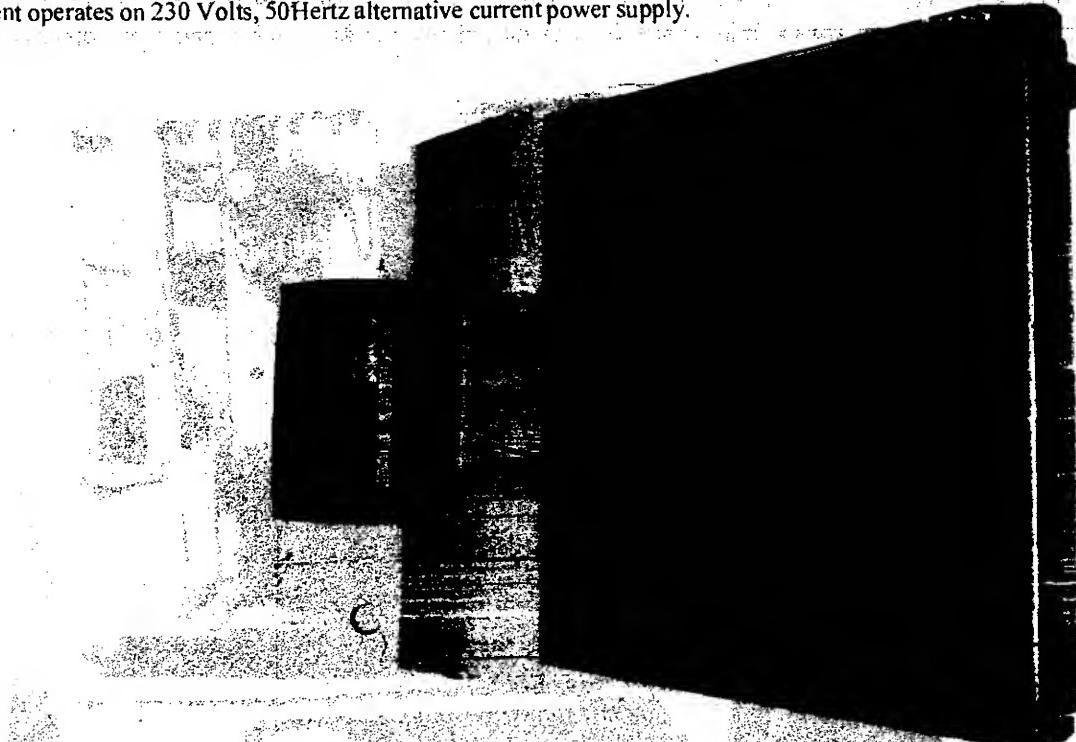


Figure-2. Sealing provision of the indicator of Model

From the right side of the indicator thin steel thread of about 2mm diameter through one of the mounting screws and a fixed (rigid) bolt which is part of the indicator enclosure. Pressing both ends of the steel threads using standard sealings tool then seals the steel thread. The indicator can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighting instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 5000kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(150)/2009]

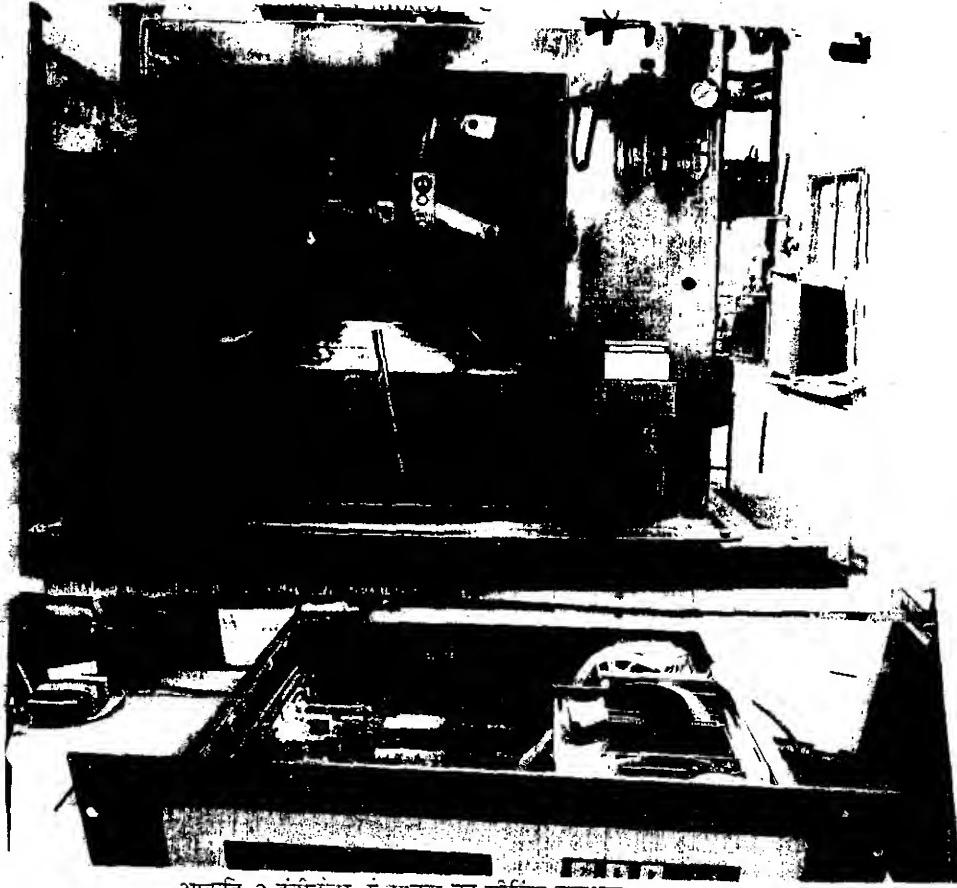
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का. आ. 2927.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जसुभाइ इंजीनियरिंग प्रा. लि., 64/ए, जीआईडीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट बटवा, अहमदाबाद-382445 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग रेफ X(1) वाले “यूबीएम-85” शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “JMHSI.” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/08/39 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग इंस्ट्रुमेंट है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है। मापमान अंतराल “डी” का मान 10 ग्रा. है। इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 8 फिल/मिनट है। मशीन को सीमेंट, चाय, मसाले, चीनी, चावल, नमक, सूजी, डिटरजेंट बोज, औषधियां पाड़डर और कृषीय उत्पाद आदि प्रोत्तों फ्लोइंग को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वॉल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 इंडीकेटर के मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

इंडीकेटर के पिछले त्राफ अपर कवर और तल प्लेट काटकर, छेद बनाया गया हैं स्टाम्प और सील को सत्यापन करने के लिए छेद को लीड तार से बांधा जाता है। इंडीकेटर को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियमकी धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त-मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-फ्रेम के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिसमें उक्त अनुमोदित-मॉडल का विच्छिन्नण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 कि.ग्रा. तक की क्षमता रखते हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(05)/2009]

आर. माधुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2009

**S.O. 2927.**—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling machine belonging to Accuracy Class X(1) of 'UBM'-85 series with brand "JMHSL" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Jasubhai Engineering Pvt. Ltd., 64/A, GIDC Industrial Estate Vatva; ~~Address: 382445~~ and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/39;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument. It has maximum capacity 50kg. and minimum capacity 10kg. The value of scale interval 'd' is 10g. Its maximum fills rate 8 fill/minutes. The machine is designed for filling free flowing products like cement, tea, spices, sugar, rice, salt, suji, detergents, seeds, pharmaceuticals powder and agricultural products etc. The Liquid Crystal Diode Display (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.



From the rear side of the indicator a hole is made by cutting the upper cover and bottom plate. This hole is fastened by a leaded wire for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator can not be opened without tempering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity upto 100 kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

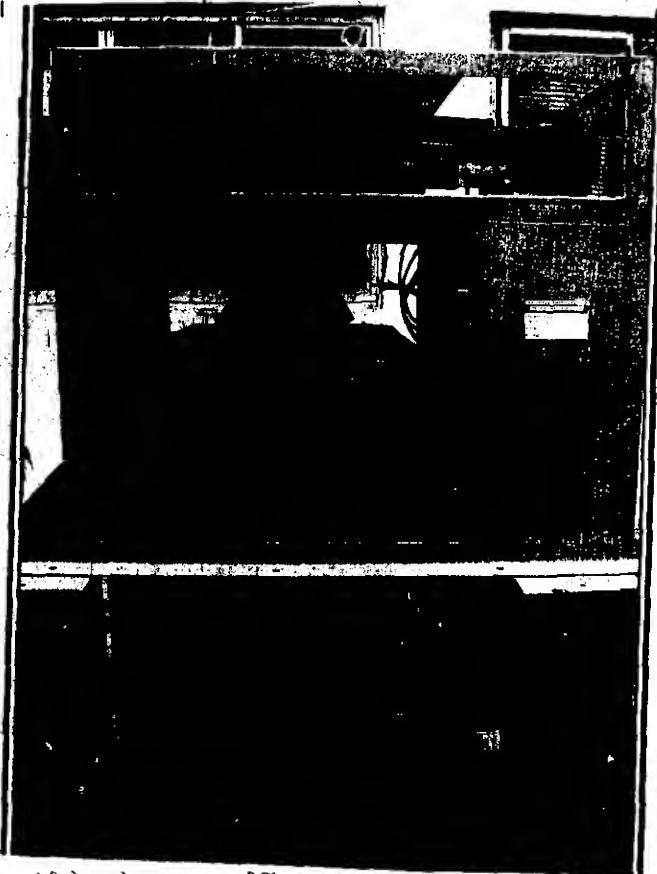
[F.No. WM-21(05)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHIAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2009

का, आ. 2928.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जसुभाई इंजीनियरिंग प्रा. लि., 64/ए, जीआईडीसी इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट वटवा, अहमदाबाद-382445 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग रेफ X(1) वाले “ई पी जी” शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “JMHSLS” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/40 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक मैकेनीकल टाइप लीवर और बीम आधारित सेकेण्डरी स्टंडर्ड बलैंस (मैकेनीकल इक्वी-आर्म टाइप) उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 25 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है। मापमान अंतर्गत “डी” का मान 50 ग्रा. है। इसकी अधिकतम भरण दर 6 फिल/मिनट है। मशीन को सीमेंट, चाय, मसाले, चीनी, चावल, नमक, सूजी, डिटरजेंट, बीज, औषधियां पाउडर और कृषीय उत्पाद आदि फ्री फ्लोइंग को भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है।



आकृति-2 इंडीकेटर के माडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

स्केल के बीम पर सील लगायी गई है। स्टाम्प का सत्यापन बीम पर स्थिर है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तौलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 कि. ग्रा. तक की क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फ. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(05)/2009]

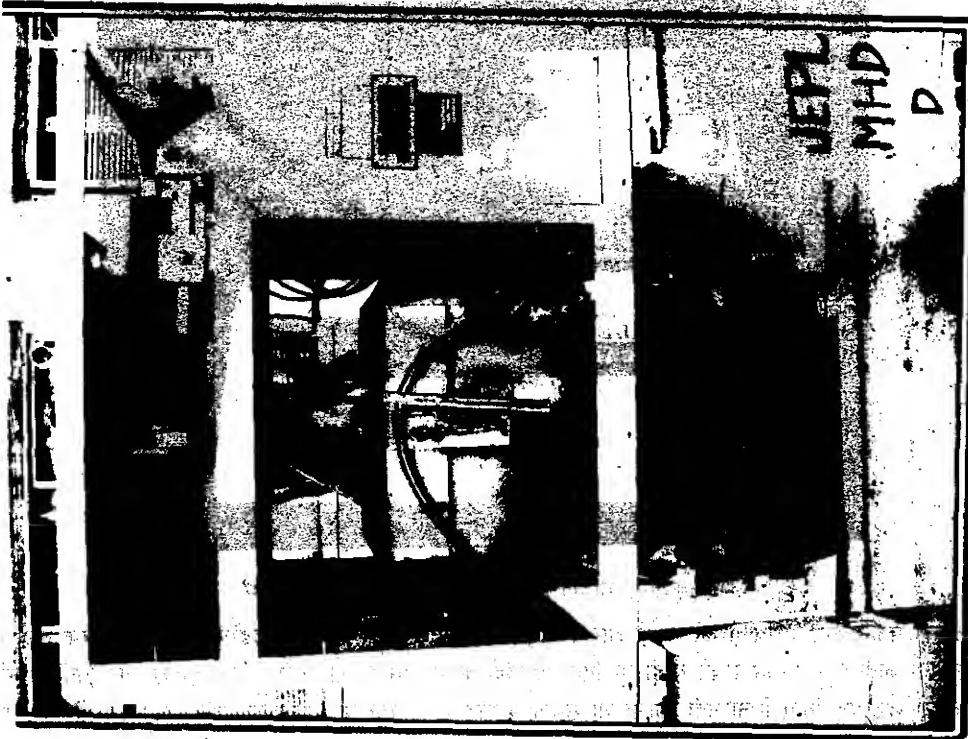
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2009

**S.O. 2928.**—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Mechanical Gravimetric Filling machine belonging to Accuracy Class X(1) of 'EPG' series with brand "JMHSLE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Jasubhai Engineering Pvt. Ltd., 64/A, GIDC Industrial Estate Vatva, Ahmedabad-382 445 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/40;

The said model is a mechanical type lever and beam based secondary standard balance (Mechanical equi-arm type) Instruments. It has maximum capacity 25 kg. and minimum capacity 10 kg. The value of scale interval 'd' is 50 g. Its maximum fills rate 6 fill/minutes. The machine is designed for filling free flowing products like cement, tea, spices, sugar, rice, salt, suji, detergents, seeds, pharmaceuticals powder and agricultural products etc.



**Figure-2 Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the Model**

A seal is provided on the beam of the scale. Verification stamp will fixed on the beam. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighting instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity upto 100 kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

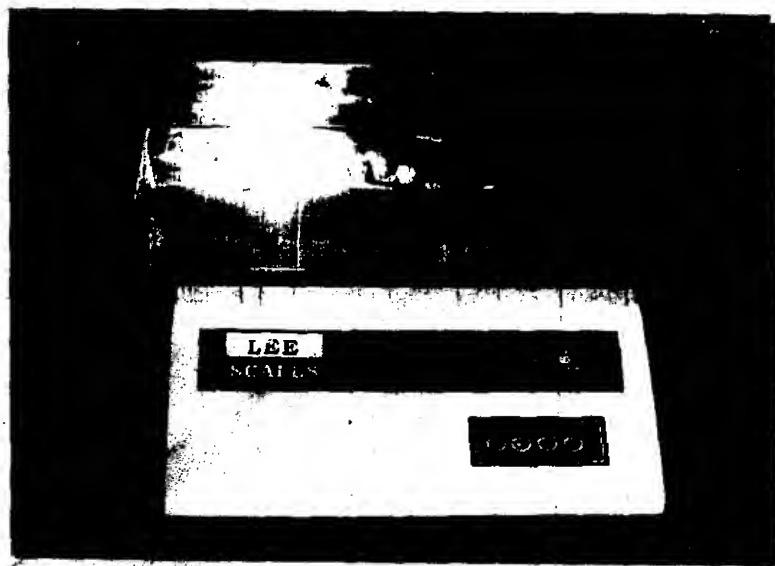
[F. No. WM-21(05)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2009

का. आ. 2929.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पाहवा इंडस्ट्रियल मैन्यूफैक्चरिंग कंपनी, एस सी ओ-12, रायसेन रोड शोपिंग सेंटर, पिपलानी, सेक्टर-बी, बीएचईएल, भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च (यथार्थता वर्ग II) बाले “ई सी एस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप प्रकार) के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “LEE” है (जिसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/75 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) तोलन परिणाम उपर्युक्त करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल की सीलिंग का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सर्किट और मैकेनिकल असंबली की सुरक्षा और कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से रोकने के लिए इंडीकेटर के दार्थी तरफ लगी स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर लीड सील को लगाया जाता है। उपकरण की बाढ़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जा सकती है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुँच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुँच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के बैस ही मेंक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो। मि. ग्रा. 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता बाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक याऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(36)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2009

**S.O. 2929.**—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of high accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "ECS" and with brand name "LEE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Pahwa Industrial Manufacturing Company, S.C.O.-12, Raisen road Shopping Centre, Piplani, Sec-B, BHEL Bhopal (MP) which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/75;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval ( $e$ ) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.



Figure-2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate which is attached in the right side of the indicator for the security of circuit and mechanical assembly to avoid fraudulent use. Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instrument. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of a model is given above.

The instrument has external access to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act; the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg., with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 100 to 5000 for ' $e$ ' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and with verification scale interval ( $n$ ) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for ' $e$ ' value of 100 mg. or more and with ' $e$ ' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where  $k$  is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

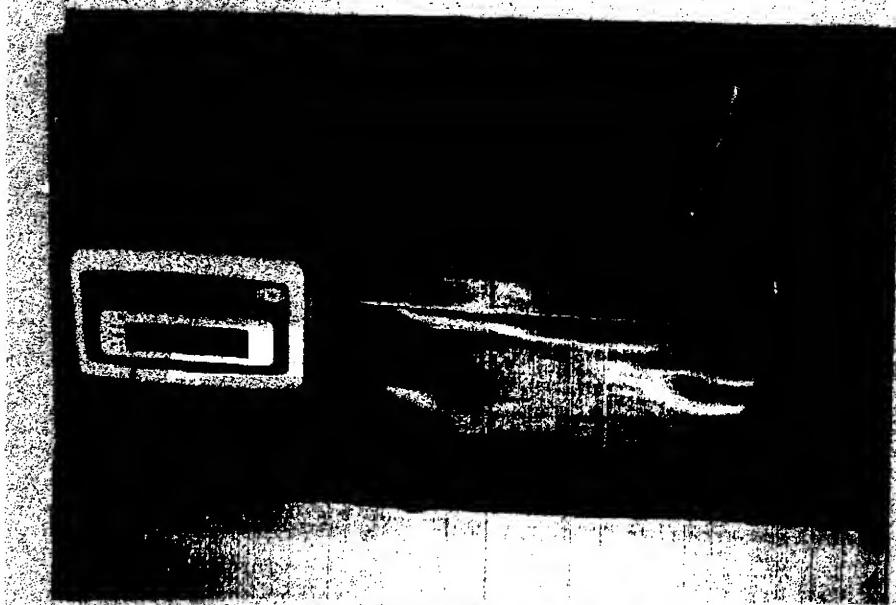
[F.No. WM-21(36)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का. आ. 2930.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में बाणित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पाहवा इंडस्ट्रियल मेन्यूफैक्चरिंग कंपनी, एस सी ओ-12, रायसेन रोड शोपिंग सेंटर, पिपलनी, सेक्टर-बी, बीएचईएल, भोपाल (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “ई पी एस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “LEE” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/76 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 50 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 बोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

सर्किट और मैकेनिकल असेबली को सुरक्षा और कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों से रोकने के लिए इंडीकेटर के दायी तरफ लगी स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट पर लीड सील को लगाया जाता है। उपकरण की बाढ़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जा सकती है। उपकरण को सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना नहीं खोला जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबद्ध करने के उपब्रध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मर्द बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 कि.ग्रा. से या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^4$ ,  $2 \times 10^4$ ,  $5 \times 10^4$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(36)/2009]

आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2009

S.O. 2930.—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-II1) of series "EPS" and with brand name "LEE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Pahwa Industrial Manufacturing Company, S.C.O.-12, Raisen Road Shopping Centre, Piplani, Sec-B, BHEL, Bhopal (MP) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/76;

The said model is a strain gauge type load-cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Type) with a maximum capacity of 200 kg. and minimum capacity of 1kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 50g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure- I Model



Figure-2 Sealing provision of the indicator of model

Lead seal is affixed on the stamping plate for the security of circuit and mechanical assembly to avoid fraudulent use. Sealing can be done by applying lead & seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instrument. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external access to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

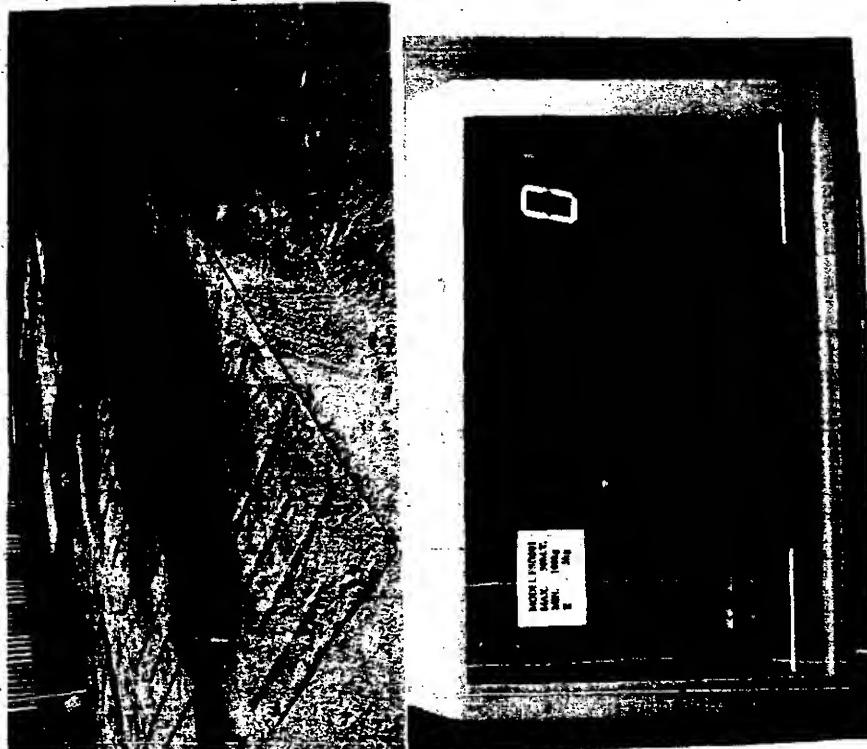
[F. No. WM-21(36)/2009]  
R. MATHURBOOTHAM, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 13 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का. आ. 2931.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स पाहवा इंडस्ट्रियल मेन्यूफैक्चरिंग कंपनी, एस सी ओ-12, रायसेन रोड शोपिंग सेंटर, पिपलानी, सेक्टर-बी, बीएचईएल, भोपाल-462 022 (मध्य प्रदेश) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एफ एस डी-501” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “LEE” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/09/77 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (वेब्रिज टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 50 टन है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 5 कि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2 मॉडल के इंडीकेटर का सीलिंग प्रावधान

एक वायर के साथ स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट इंडीकेटर की बाड़ी के दायीं तरफ है जिस पर सीलिंग प्लाइट है, स्केल की बाड़ी में से इस प्रकार निकाला गया है जिस पर लीड सील है। कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से तोलन उपकरण को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (एन) सहित 5 टन से अधिक और 150 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान  $1 \times 10^3$ ,  $2 \times 10^3$ ,  $5 \times 10^3$ , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यूएम-21(36)/2009]  
आर. माथुरबूथम, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 13th October, 2009

**S.O. 2931.**—Whereas the Central Government after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "FSD-501" and with brand name "LEE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s.Pahwa Industrial Manufacturing Company, S.C.O.-12, Raisen Road Shopping Centre, Piplani, Sec-B, BHEL, Bhopal -462 022(MP) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/09/77;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Weighbridge Type) with a maximum capacity of 50 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

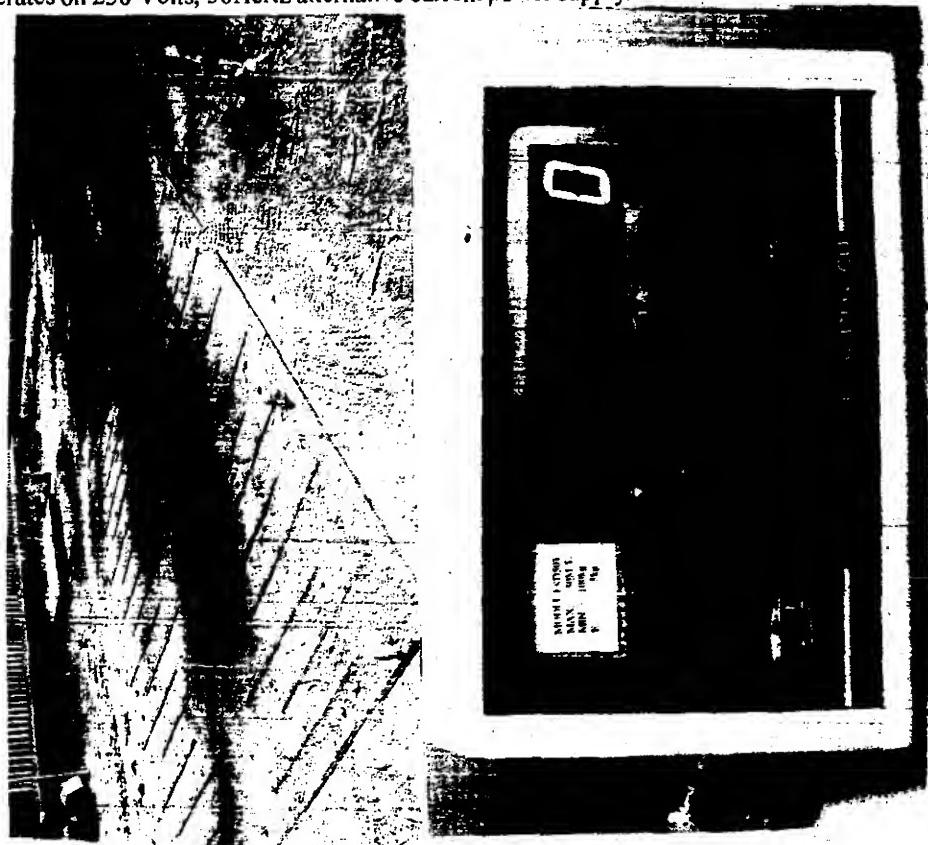


Figure-3 Sealing provision of the indicator of Model

Sealing point is affixed on the stamping plate is fixed on right side body of the indicator with the wire, in such a way that the wire passing from the body of scale with the lead seal. Sealing shall done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 5 tonne and up to 150 tonne with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of  $1 \times 10^k$ ,  $2 \times 10^k$  or  $5 \times 10^k$ , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

## आदेश

नई दिल्ली, 14 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का. आ. 2932.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय विधिक माप विज्ञान संस्थान नियम, 1980 के नियम 8 के उपनियम (2) के अनुसरण में भारतीय विधिक माप विज्ञान संस्थान, रांची की सलाहकार समिति का पुनर्गठन करती है जो कि राजपत्र में इस आदेश के प्रकाशन की तारीख से निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों से मिलकर बनेगी, अर्थात् :—

## अध्यक्ष

## 1. सचिव, उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग

## सदस्य

2. अपर सचिव या संयुक्त सचिव उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग
3. विधि मंत्रालय का प्रतिनिधि, शाखा सचिवालय, कोलकाता
4. राष्ट्रीय भौतिक प्रयोगशाला के निदेशक का प्रतिनिधि, नई दिल्ली
5. भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो के महानिदेशक का प्रतिनिधि
6. विकास आयुक्त, झारखण्ड सरकार
7. नियंत्रक, विधिक माप विज्ञान, आंध्र प्रदेश
8. नियंत्रक, विधिक माप विज्ञान, महाराष्ट्र
9. नियंत्रक, विधिक माप विज्ञान, बिहार
10. नियंत्रक, विधिक माप विज्ञान, पंजाब
11. नियंत्रक, विधिक माप विज्ञान, मणिपुर
12. प्रतिनिधि, वाणिज्य मंडल, झारखण्ड
13. मैकेनिकल इंजीनियरिंग कंसलटेंट्स (मैकॉन) रांची का प्रतिनिधि
14. पदेन सदस्य :

विधिक माप विज्ञान निदेशक,

उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग

## 15. पदेन संयोजक :

निदेशक,

भारतीय विधिक माप विज्ञान संस्थान, रांची

[फाइल सं. डब्ल्यू.एम-2(3)/2009]

सकेश कक्कड़, अपर सचिव

## ORDER

New Delhi, the 14th October, 2009

**S.O. 2932.**—In pursuance of Sub Rule (2) of Rule 8 of the Indian Institute of Legal Metrology Rules, 1980, the Central Government hereby reconstitutes the Advisory Committee of the Indian Institute of Legal Metrology, Ranchi, consisting of the following person, with effect from the date of publication of this Order in the Official Gazette, namely :—

**Chairman:**

1. Secretary, Department of Consumer Affairs,

**Members :**

2. Additional Secretary or joint Secretary,  
Department of Consumer Affairs,
3. Representative of Ministry of Law  
Branch Secretariat, Kolkata

4. Representative of the Director,  
National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi
5. Representative of the Director General,  
Bureau of Indian Standards
6. Development Commissioner, Govt of Jharkhand,
7. Controller of Legal Metrology, Andhra Pradesh
8. Controller of Legal Metrology, Maharashtra
9. Controller of Legal Metrology, Bihar
10. Controller of Legal Metrology, Punjab
11. Controller of Legal Metrology, Manipur
12. Representative of Chamber of Commerce, Jharkhand
13. Representative of Mechanical Engineering Consultants (MECON), Ranchi.
14. Ex-Officio Member:  
Director of Legal Metrology,  
Department of Consumer Affairs
15. Ex-Officio Convener:  
Director,  
Indian Institute of Legal Metrology, Ranchi

[F. No. WM-2(3)/2009]

RAKESH KACKER, Additional Secy.

## भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 12 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का.आ. 2933.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो नियम, 1987 के नियम 7 के उप-नियम (1) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि भारतीय मानकों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिये गये हैं वे स्थापित हो गए हैं :**

## अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	स्थापित भारतीय मानक(कों) की संख्या और शीर्षक	नये भारतीय मानक द्वारा अतिक्रमित भारतीय मानक अथवा मानकों, यदि कोई हो, की संख्या और वर्ष	स्थापित तिथि
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 3370 (भाग 1): 2009 द्रवों के संग्रहण के लिये कंक्रीट संरचनाएं— रीति संहिता : भाग 1 सामान्य अपेक्षाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS 3370 (भाग 1): 1965	30 जून 2009
2	IS 3370 (भाग 2): 2009 द्रवों के संग्रहण के लिये कंक्रीट संरचनाएं— रीति संहिता : भाग 2 प्रबलित कंक्रीट संरचनाएं (पहला पुनरीक्षण)	IS 3370 (भाग 2): 1965	30 जून 2009

इस भारतीय मानक की प्रतियां भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो, मानक भवन, 9, बहादुर शाह जफर मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110002, क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों : नई दिल्ली, कोलकाता, चण्डीगढ़, चेन्नई, मुम्बई तथा शाखा कार्यालयों : अहमदाबाद, बंगलौर, भोपाल, भुवनेश्वर, कोयम्बतूर, गुवाहाटी, हैदराबाद, जयपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, पटना, पूर्णे तथा तिरुवनंतपुरम में बिक्री हेतु उपलब्ध हैं।

[संदर्भ : सीईडी /राजपत्र]  
ए. के. सैनी, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख (सिविल इंजीनियर)

## BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS

New Delhi, the 12th October, 2009

**S.O. 2933.**—In pursuance of clause (b) of sub-rule (1) of Rule 7 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Rules, 1987, the Bureau of Indian Standards hereby notifies that amendments to the Indian Standards, particulars of which are given in the Schedule hereto annexed have been established on the date indicated against each :

## SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	No. & Year of the Indian Standards Established and Title	No. & Year of Indian Standards, if any, Superseded by the New Indian Standard	Date of Established
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1	IS 3370 (Part 1) : 2009 Concrete Structures for Storage of Liquids - Code of Practice : Part 1 General Requirements (First Revision)	IS 3370 (Part 1) : 1965	30 June 2009
2	IS 3370 (Part 2) : 2009 Concrete Structures for Storage of Liquids - Code of Practice : Part 1 General Requirements (First Revision)	IS 3370 (Part 2) : 1965	30 June 2009

Copy of this standard is available for sale with the Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi- 110002 and Regional Offices: New Delhi, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Chennai, Mumbai and also Branch Offices: Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Coimbatore, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kanpur, Nagpur, Patna, Pune and Thiruvananthapuram.

[Ref: CED/Gazette]  
A. K. SAINI, Sc. 'F' & Head (Civil Engg.)

## कोयला मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का.आ. 2934.**—केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि, इससे उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उल्लिखित भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्त किए जाने की संभावना है ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस क्षेत्र में कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है :

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम (पीएलजी)/भूमि/350 तारीख 18 जुलाई, 2009 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, सरगुजा (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, 1, काउंसिल हाऊस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता 700001 के कार्यालय में या साझथ ईस्टर्न कॉलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग), सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है ।

इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाली भूमि में हितबद्ध सभी व्यक्ति उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 13 की उप-धारा (7) में निर्दिष्ट सभी नक्शों, चार्टों और अन्य दस्तावेजों को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से नब्बे दिन के भीतर, भारसाधक अधिकारी या विभागाध्यक्ष (राजस्व) साझथ ईस्टर्न कॉलफील्ड्स लिमिटेड, सीपत रोड, बिलासपुर-495006 (छत्तीसगढ़) को भेजेंगे ।

## अनुसूची

जमदई-गुमगरा ब्लाक, बिश्रामपुर क्षेत्र

जिला-सरगुजा (छत्तीसगढ़)

रेखांक संख्या-एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम (पीएलजी)/भूमि /350 तारीख 18 जुलाई, 2009 (पूर्वोक्त के लिए अधिसूचना भूमि दर्शाते हुए) :-

क्रम सं.	ग्राम	ग्राम नम्बर	पटवारी हल्का नम्बर	तहसील	जिला	क्षेत्र हेक्टर में	टिप्पणी
1.	पेंडरखी	262	42	सुरजपुर	सरगुजा	588.921	संपूर्ण
2.	कुन्दरई	27	42	सुरजपुर	सरगुजा	1285.597	भाग
3.	जमदई	150	42	सुरजपुर	सरगुजा	1259.487	संपूर्ण
4.	अर्जुन नगर	07	42	सुरजपुर	सरगुजा	174.908	संपूर्ण
5.	गुमगराकला खुर्द	136	37	अम्बिकापुर	सरगुजा	302.176	संपूर्ण
6.	गुमगराकला	135	37	अम्बिकापुर	सरगुजा	598.773	भाग
7.	बगदरी	327	37	अम्बिकापुर	सरगुजा	708.305	भाग
8.	आरक्षित वन					1157.236	भाग

कुल क्षेत्रफल :- 6075.403 हेक्टर (लगभग)

या 15012.23 एकड़ (लगभग)

## सीमा वर्णन :-

क-ख रेखा "क" बिन्दु से आरंभ होती है और ग्राम पेंडरखी - रतनपुर के सम्मिलित सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और ग्राम कन्दरई से गुजरती है और धुंगटा नदी के पश्चिमी किनारे में बिन्दु "ख" पर मिलती है।

ख-ग रेखा धुंगटा नदी के पश्चिमी किनारे से होती हुई जाती है और ग्राम कन्दरई - परसोदीकला-राजापुर की सम्मिलित सीमा में "ग" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

ग-घ रेखा ग्राम कन्दरई -परसोदीकला, गुमगराकला खुर्द-परसोदीकला, गुमगराकला-परसोदीकला और गुमगराकला-कटकोना के सम्मिलित सीमा से होती हुई जाती है और "घ" बिन्दु पर मिलती है।

घ-ड रेखा ग्राम गुमगराकला, बगदरी के मध्य भाग और आरक्षित वन से होती हुई जाती है और रेहर नदी के पूर्वी किनारे पर बिन्दु "ड" में मिलती है।

ड-क रेखा रेहर नदी के पूर्वी किनारे से होती हुई जाती है और आरोधिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[ फा. सं. 43015/23/2009-पी.आर.आई.डब्ल्यू-1 ]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

## MINISTRY OF COAL

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2009

S.O. 2934.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that Coal is likely to be obtained from the lands in the locality mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to prospect for coal therein.

The plan bearing Number : SECL/BSP/GM (Plg) / Land /350 dated the 18th July, 2009 of the area covered by this notification can be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Surguja (CG) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata -700001 or in the Office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur- 495006 (Chhattisgarh).

All persons interested in the land covered by this notification shall deliver all maps, charts and other documents referred to in sub-section (7) of Section 13 of the said Act to the Officer-in-Charge or Head of the Department (Revenue), South Eastern Coalfields Limited, Seepat Road, Bilaspur-495006 (Chhattisgarh), within ninety days from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette.

**SCHEDULE**

**Jamundai-Gumgara Block, Bishrampur Area**  
**District- Surguja (CG.)**

Plan bearing number SECL/BSP/GM(Plg)/Land /350 dated 18th July, 2009 (Showing the land notified for prospecting):—

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Village number	Patawari halka number	Tahsil	District	Area in Hectares	Remarks
1.	Pendarkhi	262	42	Surajpur	Surguja	588.921	Full
2.	Kandrai	27	42	Surajpur	Surguja	1285.597	Part
3.	Jamundai	150	42	Surajpur	Surguja	1259.487	Full
4.	Arjunnagar	07	42	Surajpur	Surguja	174.908	Full
5.	Gumgarakala-Khurd	136	37	Ambikapur	Surguja	302.176	Full
6.	Gumgarakala	135	37	Ambikapur	Surguja	598.773	Part
7.	Bagdarri	327	37	Ambikapur	Surguja	708.305	Part
8.	Reserve Forest					1157.236	Part

**Total :—6075.403 hectares (approximately)  
or 15012.23 acres (approximately)**

**BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :—**

- A-B Line starts from point "A" and passes along the common boundary of villages Pendarkhi- Ratanpur then enter and passes in village Kandrai and meets at point "B" on the western bank of River Ghungatta.
- B-C Line passes along the western bank of Ghungatta River and meets at Point "C" on the common boundary of villages Kandrai -Parsodikala - Rajapur
- C-D Line passes along the common boundary of villages Kandrai -Parsodikala, Gumgarakala Khurd - Parsodikala, Gumgarakala-Parsodikala and Gumgarakala-Katkona and meets at point "D".
- D-E Line passes through middle part of village Gumgarakala, Bagdarri and Reserve Forest and meets at point 'E' on the eastern bank of Rehar River.
- E-A Line passes along the eastern bank of Rehar River and meets at starting point "A".

[F. No. 43015/23/2009-PRIW-1]

M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 19 अक्टूबर, 2009

का.आ. 2935.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 20) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है ) की धारा 4 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार में कोयला मंत्रालय के द्वारा जारी की गई अधिसूचना का.आ. 367 तारीख 4 फरवरी, 2009 जो भारत के राजपत्र के आग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii), तारीख 14 फरवरी, 2009 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट परिक्षेत्र की भूमि में जिसका माप 81.040 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 200.25 एकड़ (लगभग) है, कोयले का पूर्वेक्षण करने के अपने आशय की सूचना दी थी;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त भूमि में कोयला अभिप्राप्य है :—

अतः केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला धारक क्षेत्र (अर्जन और विकास) अधिनियम, 1957 की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए इससे संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित 81.016 हेक्टर (लगभग) या 200.19 एकड़ (लगभग) माप की उक्त भूमि का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की सूचना देती है ।

**टिप्पणी 1 :-** इस अधिसूचना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र के रेखांक सं. एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम (पीएलजी)/भूमि/352 तारीख 6 अगस्त, 2009 का निरीक्षण कलेक्टर, जिला-उमरिया (मध्य प्रदेश) के कार्यालय में या कोयला नियंत्रक, I, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कोलकाता-700001 के कार्यालय में या साऊथ ईस्टर्न कोलकाता लिमिटेड (राजस्व अनुभाग), सीपठ रोड, बिलासपुर-495001 (छत्तीसगढ़) के कार्यालय में किया जा सकता है।

**टिप्पणी 2 :-** उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 8 के उपबंधों की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट किया जाता है, जिसमें निम्नलिखित उपबंध हैं :-

#### अर्जन के बाबत आपत्तियाँ :-

"8(1) कोई व्यक्ति जो किसी भूमि में जिसकी बाबत धारा 7 के अधीन अधिसूचना निकाली गई है, हितबद्ध है, अधिसूचना के निकाले जाने से तीस दिन के भीतर सम्पूर्ण भूमि या उसके किसी भाग या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के किन्हीं अधिकारों का अर्जन किए जाने के बारे में आपत्ति कर सकेगा।

#### स्पष्टीकरण :-

(1) इस धारा के अन्तर्गत यह आपत्ति नहीं मानी जाएगी कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में कोयला उत्पादन के लिए स्वयं खनन संक्रियाएं करना चाहता है और ऐसी संक्रियाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को नहीं करनी चाहिए।

(2) उपधारा (1) के अधीन प्रत्येक आपत्ति सक्षम अधिकारी को लिखित रूप में की जाएगी और सक्षम अधिकारी, आपत्तिकर्ता को स्वयं सुने जाने, विधि व्यवसायी द्वारा सुनवाई का अवसर देगा और ऐसी सभी आपत्तियों को सुनने के पश्चात और ऐसी अतिरिक्त जांच, यदि कोई हो, करने के पश्चात, जो वह आवश्यक समझता है, वह या तो धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन अधिसूचित भूमि का या ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकारों के संबंध में आपत्तियों पर अपनी सिफारिशों और उसके द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही के अभिलेख सहित विभिन्न रिपोर्ट केन्द्रीय सरकार को उसके विनिश्चय के लिए देगा।

(3) इस धारा के प्रयोजनों के लिए वह व्यक्ति किसी भूमि में हितबद्ध समझा जाएगा जो प्रतिकर में हित का दावा करने का हकदार होगा, यदि भूमि या किसी ऐसी भूमि में या उस पर के अधिकार इस अधिनियम के अधीन अर्जित कर लिए जाते हैं।

**टिप्पणी 3 :-** केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कोयला नियंत्रक, I, काउंसिल हाउस स्ट्रीट, कालकाता-700001 को उक्त अधिनियम के अधीन अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 905, तारीख 20 मार्च, 1987 जो भारत के राजपत्र. भाग-II, खण्ड 3, उप खण्ड (ii) तारीख 4 अप्रैल, 1987 में प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा सक्षम प्राधिकारी नियुक्त किया है।

#### अनुसूची

#### विश्वा डेपिलरिंग लाइ, जोहिला क्षेत्र

#### जिला-उमरिया (मध्य प्रदेश)

[रेखांक सं. एसईसीएल/बीएसपी/जीएम (पीएलजी)/भूमि/352 तारीख 6 अगस्त, 2009]

#### सभी अधिकार :-

क्रम सं.	ग्राम का नाम	पटवारी हल्का नम्बर	जनरल नम्बर	तहसील	ज़िला	क्षेत्रफल हेक्टर में	टिप्पणियाँ
I.	डगडउवा	120	290	बान्धवगढ़	उमरिया	81.016	भाग

कुल क्षेत्र :- 81.016 हेक्टर (लगभग)  
या 200.19 एकड़ (लगभग)

#### 1. ग्राम डगडउवा (भाग) में अर्जित किए जाने वाले स्लाइ संख्या :-

192 (भाग), 193 (भाग), 194 (भाग), 195 से 202, 203 (भाग), 204 (भाग), 205 से 209, 210 (भाग), 211, 212 (भाग), 213 (भाग), 216 (भाग), 254 (भाग), 257 (भाग), 258 (भाग), 259 से 265, 266 (भाग), 267 से 269, 270 (भाग), 271 (भाग), 273 (भाग)।

**सीमा वर्णन :-**

- क-ख-ग** रेखा लहंगी नाले के पूर्वी किनारे पर बिन्दु "क" से आरंभ होती है और ग्राम डगडउवा के प्लाट संख्या 273, बिन्दु 'ख', 270, 271 से गुजरती हुई जाती है और बिन्दु 'ग' पर मिलती है।
- ग-घ-ड** रेखा ग्राम डगडउवा के प्लाट संख्या 271, 257, 258 से होते हुए जाती है फिर प्लाट संख्या 259 की उत्तरी सीमा, 254 बिन्दु 'घ' से गुजरती हुई प्लाट संख्या 210 की पश्चिमी सीमा में बिन्दु 'ड' पर मिलती है।
- ड-च-छ** रेखा ग्राम डगडउवा के प्लाट संख्या 210, 213, 212, 216 बिन्दु 'च' से होते हुए जाती है और 204 से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु 'छ' पर मिलती है।
- छ-ज-झ-ज** रेखा ग्राम डगडउवा के प्लाट संख्या 203 से होते हुए बिन्दु 'ज', बिन्दु 'झ' से होते हुए जाती है फिर प्लाट संख्या 203 की पूर्वी सीमा से गुजरती हुई और बिन्दु "ज" पर मिलती है।
- ज-ट-ठ** रेखा ग्राम डगडउवा के प्लाट संख्या 203 बिन्दु 'ट' से गुजरती हुई जाती है फिर प्लाट संख्या 195 के भागतः पूर्वी सीमा से होकर प्लाट संख्या 192, 194 से गुजरती है फिर प्लाट संख्या 193 की पूर्वी सीमा से होती हुई और बिन्दु "ठ" पर मिलती है।
- ठ-ड-ढ-ण** रेखा ग्राम डगडउवा के प्लाट संख्या 193, 194 से होते हुए जाती है फिर प्लाट संख्या 194, 198, 199, 266 के दक्षिणी सीमा, बिन्दु 'ड', प्लाट संख्या 266, 273 और बिन्दु 'ढ' से गुजरती हुई बिन्दु "ण" पर मिलती है।
- ण-क** रेखा ग्राम डगडउवा में लहंगी नाला के पूर्वी किनारे से होती हुई जाती है और आरंभिक बिन्दु "क" पर मिलती है।

[फा. सं. 43015/22/2008-पी.आर.आई.डल्यू. 1.]

एम. शहाबुद्दीन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th October, 2009

**S.O. 2935.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Coal number S.O. 367 dated 4th February, 2009 issued under sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 (20 of 1957) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act) and published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) dated 14th February, 2009, the Central Government gave notice or its intention to prospect for coal in 81.040 hectares (approximately) or 200.25 acres (approximately) of the lands in the locality specified in the Schedule annexed to that notification :**

And whereas the Central Government is satisfied that coal is obtainable in a part of the said lands prescribed in the Schedule appended to this notification :

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby gives notice of its intention to acquire the lands measuring 81.016 hectares (approximately) or 200.19 acres (approximately) as All Rights in or over the said lands described in the Schedule appended hereto.

**Note 1 :** The plan bearing Number : SECL/BSP/GM (PLG) / Land /352 dated the 6th August, 2009 of the area covered by this notification may be inspected in the Office of the Collector, Umaria (Madhya Pradesh) or in the Office of the Coal Controller, 1, Council House Street, Kolkata-700 001 or in the Office of the South Eastern Coalfields Limited (Revenue Section), Seepat Road, Bilaspur- 495 006 (Chhattisgarh).

**Note 2 :** Attention is hereby invited to the provisions of Section 8 of the said Act which provides as follows :

**Objection to Acquisition :**

"8 (1) Any person interested in any land in respect of which a notification under section 7 has been issued, may, within thirty days of the issue of the notification, object to the acquisition of the whole or any part of the land or any rights in or over such land.

**Explanation,-**

(1) It shall not be an objection within the meaning of this section for any person to say that he himself desires to undertake mining operation in the land for the production of coal and that such operation should not be undertaken by the Central Government or by any other person.

(2) Every objection under sub-section (1) shall be made to the competent authority in writing, and the competent authority shall give the objector an opportunity of being heard either in person or by a legal practitioner and shall, after hearing all such objections and after making such further inquiry, if any, as he thinks necessary, either makes a report in respect of the land which has been notified under sub-section (1) of Section 7 or of rights in or over such land, or make different reports in respect of different parcels of such land or of rights in or over such land, to the Central Government, containing his recommendations on the objections, together with the record of the proceedings held by him, for the decision of that Government.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be interested in land who would be entitled to claim an interest in compensation if the land or any rights in or over such land were acquired under this Act."

**Note 3 :** The Coal Controller, I, Council House Street, Kolkata-700001, has been appointed by the Central Government as the competent authority under Section 3 of the said Act, vide notification number S.O. 905, dated the 20th March, 1987, published in Part II, Section 3, Sub-section (ii) of the Gazette of India, dated the 4th April, 1987.

### SCHEDULE

#### Vindhya Depilating Block, Johilla Area District- Umaria (Madhya Pradesh)

( Plan Number : SECL/BSP/GM (Plg) / Land /352 dated the 6th August, 2009 )

#### All Rights :

Sl. No.	Name of Village	Patwari halka number	General number	Tahsil	District	Area in Hectares	Remarks
	Dagdauwa	102	290	Bandhogarh	Umaria	81.016	Part
Total—81.016 Hectares (approximately) or 200.19 Acres (approximately)							

#### 1. Plot numbers to be acquired in village Dagdauwa (Part) :

192(P), 193(P), 194(P), 195 to 202, 203 (P), 204(P), 205 to 209, 210(P), 211, 212(P), 213(P), 216(P), 254(P), 257(P), 258(P), 259 to 265, 266(P), 267 to 269, 270(P), 271(P), 273(P).

#### BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION :

- A-B-C Line starts from point 'A' on the eastern bank of Lahangi Nullah and passes in village Dagdauwa through plot number 273, point 'B', 270, 271 and meets at point 'C'.
- C-D-E Line passes through in village Dagdauwa through plot number 271, 257, 258, northern boundary of plot number 259, through 254, point 'D' and meets at point 'E' on the western boundary of plot number 210.
- E-F-G Line passes in village Dagdauwa through plot number 210, 213, 212, 216 point 'F', 204 and meets at point 'G'.
- G-H-I-J Line passes in village Dagdauwa through plot number 203, point 'H', point 'I', then along eastern boundary of plot number 203 and meets at point 'J'.
- J-K-L Line passes in village Dagdauwa through plot number 203, point 'K', then along partly eastern boundary of plot number 195, through plot number 192, 194, along eastern boundary of plot number 193 and meets at point 'L'.
- L-M-N-O Line passes in village Dagdauwa through plot number 193, 194, then along southern boundary of plot number 194, 198, 199, 266, point 'M', through plot number 266, point 'N', 273 and meets at point 'O'.
- O-A Line passes in village Dagdauwa along eastern bank of Lahangi Nullah and meets at starting point "A".

[F. No. 43015/22/2008-PRIW-I]

M. SHAHABUDEEN, Under Secy.

### पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 21 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का. आ. 2936.**—केन्द्रीय मण्डल को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पंजाब गज्ज्य में गमन मंडी में हाँगियाणा गज्ज्य में वहादुगढ़ तक, पेट्रोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुग्नान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा 'जी जी एम आर उत्पाद निष्कमण परियोजना' के कार्यान्वयन हंतु एक पाइपलाइन विश्वार्ड जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय मण्डल को उक्त पाइपलाइन विश्वाने के पर्याजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जो इस अधिमूचना में मलान अनुमूचनी में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन विश्वार्ड जाने का प्रयत्नान है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए:

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय मण्डल, पेट्रोलियम और अनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त व्यक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की धोषणा करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुमूचनी में वर्णित भूमि में हितवद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भाग के गजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिमूचना की प्रतियाँ याधारण जनता को उपलब्ध कर दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के 'मीन' दिनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने वा भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन विश्वाने के संबंध में श्री प्रह्लाद मिंह, (हाँगियाणा), हिन्दुग्नान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, गुरु गोविन्द मिंह रिफाइनरी उत्पाद निष्कमण परियोजना, एम सी एफ नं. - 29, सेक्टर - 6, वहादुगढ़ - 124507, हाँगियाणा को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

### अनुसूची

तहसील : नारनौंद		जिला : हिसार			राज्य : हरियाणा		
गाँव का नाम	हटबस्ति संख्या	मुस्ततिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
				हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. लौहारी राघो	82	35	20	00	07	84	
			21	00	12	39	
			22/1	00	00	25	
		50	1/1	00	02	02	
			2/1	00	03	79	
			2/2	00	10	12	
			8	00	03	03	
			9	00	10	12	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			12/1	00	00	00
			13	00	13	15
			17	00	07	84
			18	00	05	81
			24	00	11	38
			25	00	00	00
			<b>59</b>	4	00	02
				5	00	11
				6	00	10
				15	00	25
			<b>60</b>	10/1	00	00
				10/2	00	01
				11	00	13
				19	00	06
				20/1	00	07
				22	00	11
			<b>80</b>	2	00	04
				3	00	08
				8	00	04
				9/1	00	03
				गमना	00	00
				13	00	10
				14	00	02
				17	00	11
				18	00	00
				24	00	11
			<b>91</b>	4	00	06
				5	00	05
				6	00	11
				15/2	00	10
				16	00	00
				गमना	00	01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		92	11/1	00	00	75
			20/1	00	00	25
			20/2	00	10	37
			375	00	01	01
			438	00	04	04

[फा. स. आर 31015/41/2009 ओ.आर. II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर मन्चित्

## Ministry of Petroleum &amp; Natural Gas

New Delhi, the 21st October, 2009

S. O. 2936.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Raman Mandi in the State of Punjab to Bahadurgarh in the State of Haryana for implementation of "GGSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh", should be laid by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein or laying of the pipeline under the land, to shri Prahlad Singh, Competent Authority (Haryana), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Guru Gobind Singh Refinery Product Evacuation Project , SCF No. – 29, Sector – 6 Market, Bahadurgarh – 124507, Haryana.

## SCHEDULE

Tehsil : NARNAUND		District : HISAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustatil No.	Khasra / Killa No.	Area		
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. LOHARI RAGHO	82	35	20	00	07	84
			21	00	12	39
			22/1	00	00	25
		50	1/1	00	02	02
			2/1	00	03	79
			2/2	00	10	12
			8	00	03	03
			9	00	10	12
			12/1	00	00	00
			13	00	13	15
			17	00	07	84
			18	00	05	81
			24	00	11	38
			25	00	00	00
		59	4	00	02	53
			5	00	11	89
			6	00	10	87
			15	00	00	25
		60	10/1	00	00	25
			10/2	00	01	77
			11	00	13	40
			19	00	06	32
			20/1	00	07	08
			22	00	11	63
		80	2	00	04	04
			3	00	08	09
			8	00	04	80
			9/1	00	03	03
		Cart track		00	00	25
			13	00	10	12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			14	00	02	02
			17	00	11	89
			18	00	00	50
			24	00	11	63
	91		4	00	06	07
			5	00	05	81
			6	00	11	63
			15/2	00	10	37
			16	00	00	50
		Cart track		00	01	51
	92		11/1	00	00	75
			20/1	00	00	25
			20/2	00	10	37
			375	00	01	01
			438	00	04	04

[F. No. R-31015/41/2009-O.R.-II ]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 21 अक्टूबर, 2009

का. आ. 2937.— केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का.आ. 1945 दिनांक 13.07.09, द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे उसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा जायेगा) की धारा 3(1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर, रमन मंडी (पंजाब राज्य में) से बहादुरगढ़ (हरियाणा राज्य में) तक, पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "जी जी एस आर उत्पाद निष्कर्षण परियोजना रमन मंडी से बहादुरगढ़ पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन" के सम्बन्ध में उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट तहसील नारनीद जिला हिसार राज्य हरियाणा की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी,

और, उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को दिनांक 31.08.2009 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी,

और, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विचार के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त होकर हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## जनुसूची

गाँव का नाम (1)	इवासत संख्या (2)	मुस्तालिल संख्या (3)	खसरा/ किला संख्या (4)	राज्य : प्रदीप्तियाणा		
				हेक्टेयर (5)	एयर (6)	वर्गमीटर (7)
1. सोहरी राबो	82		रास्ता	00	00	25
		2	21	00	14	67
			22/1	00	01	26
		11	1/1	00	00	25
			1/2	00	00	25
			2/1	00	00	50
			2/2	00	14	42
			3/2	00	00	25
			7	00	00	25
			8	00	14	16
			9	00	01	26
			13	00	03	79
			14/1	00	08	34
			14/2	00	00	25
			17	00	12	39
			24/1	00	01	77
			24/2	00	05	56
			25	00	05	06
		15	5	00	12	65
			6	00	10	37
			15	00	00	75
		16	10/2	00	02	02
			11	00	12	14
			19	00	00	50
			20	00	11	89
			21	00	02	27
			22	00	09	86

368147/31-11

31-11-11

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	27		2 8. 9 13 17 18 23 24	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	12 05 06 12 02 10 00 11	14 81 57 39 78 12 25 89
	34		4 5 6 7 15 16 नाला	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	12 00 09 02 12 03 03	39 25 36 53 65 28 03
	92	रास्ता		00 00 00 00	00 08 03 00	25 85 28 50
	113	1/2	2 8 9 12 13 17 18 24/1 24/2 25	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	01 11 02 00 13 07 05 09 03 00	77 89 78 25 40 59 81 86 03 25
	124	4/1	5/1 5/2	00 00	02 05 06	02 06 83

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		124	6	00	10	12
		15/1		00	00	25
		125	10	00	03	03
			11	00	11	13
			12	00	10	12
			13	00	00	25
			17	00	02	27
			18	00	14	42
			19	00	04	04
			23	00	00	25
			24	00	12	65
			25	00	06	57
		143	20/2	00	05	31
			21/1	00	08	09
			22	00	12	39
			23	00	00	25
		144	1	00	13	91
			2/1	00	00	25
			2/2	00	00	50
			8/2	00	06	83
			9/1	00	12	65
			9/2	00	00	25
			10	00	01	01
			13	00	08	09
			14/1	00	08	85
			14/2	00	04	55
			15	00	00	75
			16/1	00	10	12
			16/2	00	02	27
			17	00	01	51
		145	5	00	06	83

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		161	2/2	00	02	27
			3	00	14	16
			4/1	00	04	80
			4/2	00	00	25
			6	00	12	14
			7	00	09	86
			15	00	00	25
		162	10	00	00	75
			11	00	10	87
			12/1	00	03	79
			12/2	00	08	85
			13/2	00	01	26
			17	00	05	31
			18	00	13	91
			19	00	01	01
			24	00	10	12
			25	00	08	85
		175	21	00	13	15
			22	00	00	25
		176	1	00	12	90
			2	00	00	25
			8/2	00	02	02
			9	00	14	67
			10	00	02	27
			12	00	00	25
			13/1	00	05	81
			13/2	00	07	33
			14	00	06	07
			16	00	10	12
			17	00	09	61
			25	00	05	31
		177	5	00	05	06

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		201	1	00	02	02
			2	00	14	42
			3	00	02	02
			7	00	05	06
			8	00	13	15
			9	00	00	25
			14	00	08	85
			15	00	11	38
			16	00	04	30
		202	19/2	00	01	01
			20	00	14	42
			21	00	00	75
			22/1	00	05	81
			22/2	00	07	33
			23	00	12	39
			24	00	05	06
			25	00	00	25
			नाला	00	02	53
		208	16	00	00	50
			17/1	00	08	85
			17/2	00	01	26
			18	00	11	13
			19	00	12	39
			20	00	12	39
			22/1	00	00	25
			23	00	01	01
		209	9/3.	00	00	75
			9/4	00	00	25
			10/2	00	06	32
			10/3	00	03	28
			11	00	02	78
			12	00	11	63

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		209	13/1	00	12	65
			14/1/2	00	04	04
			14/2	00	00	75
			रास्ता	00	01	51
			15/1	00	01	01
			15/2	00	02	27
			16/1	00	01	26
			16/2	00	11	89
			17/1	00	00	25
			17/2	00	03	54
		210	1	00	12	90
			2/1	00	07	33
			2/2	00	02	02
			2/3	00	02	53
			3	00	03	54
			6/2	00	07	84
			6/3	00	04	55
			7/1	00	00	25
			7/2	00	12	65
			8/1	00	02	02
			8/2	00	07	33
			9/1	00	00	50
			9/2	00	00	25
		211	4	00	03	54
			5	00	11	63
			नाला	00	00	50
			377	00	03	28
			386/1	00	03	79
			393	00	00	75
			407	00	00	50
			408	00	01	01
			424	00	01	01
			427	00	01	01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			428	00	01	51
			431	00	01	77
			486	00	01	26
<b>2. मोठ करनेल साहिब</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>	24	00-	01	26
			25	00	10	87
		<b>2</b>	19	00	00	50
			20	00	02	78
			21	00	09	61
			22	00	12	14
			23	00	12	39
			24	00	12	65
			25	00	09	86
		<b>3</b>	1	00	12	14
			10	00	04	04
		<b>4</b>	5	00	05	56
			157	00	00	50
			163	00	00	50
<b>3. गमडा</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>84</b>	8	00	00	25
			13	00	06	32
			14	00	02	53
			16	00	04	04
			17	00	11	63
			25	00	11	63
	<b>85</b>	<b>21</b>	00	05	81	
			91	00	01	77
			122	00	00	75

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
4. शोठ रागरान	88	2	9 12 13 18	00 00 00 00	13 01 13 00	15 01 15 25
		11	21 22	00 00	14 02	42 27
		12	16 17 25/2	00 00 00	10 00 01	62 50 26
		25	1 2 3 7 8 9 13 14/1 14/2 16 17	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 13 01 00 14 00 01 02 10 11 04	25 66 51 25 67 25 77 78 62 13 04
		26	21/1 21/3/1	00 00	01 07	01 33
		28	1 2 8 9 12 13 14 16 17	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	09 05 03 11 00 14 01 00 14	61 81 28 89 25 42 51 25 16

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		28	18	00	00	50
			24	00	01	77
			25	00	13	40
		45	5	00	02	02
			141	00	01	77
5. राखी शाहपुर	81	147	21	00	11	38
		148	1	00	09	61
			2	00	07	84
			8	00	08	85
			9	00	08	34
			13	00	07	08
			14	00	10	12
			16	00	10	87
			17	00	06	32
			25	00	05	56
		151	1	00	05	81
			2/1	00	00	25
			2/2	00	11	38
			7/2	00	00	25
			8	00	11	63
			9	00	03	28
			13	00	02	78
			14/1	00	05	31
			14/2	00	08	09
			15/2	00	00	25
			16	00	13	66
			17	00	02	78
			25	00	03	28
		152	21	00	12	90

36879 C/H/K9-12

contd. on 11

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		159	1	00	04	30
			2/1	00	05	81
			2/2	00	06	07
			8	00	12	14
			9	00	04	55
			13	00	04	55
			14	00	12	39
			16	00	02	78
			17	00	03	79
			174	00	01	51
<b>6. नार्नोद</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>50</b>
		11	1	00	10	87
			9/1	00	01	51
			9/2	00	08	09
			10/1	00	05	56
			10/2	00	00	50
			12	00	08	09
			रास्ता	00	02	02
			13	00	04	04
			18	00	12	65
			23	00	06	07
			24	00	06	07
		12	5	00	02	27
		14	4	00	12	90
			6	00	06	57
			7	00	06	57
			15/1	00	07	08
			15/2	00	05	81
			16	00	05	31
			रास्ता	00	01	26
			20	00	06	07
			21	00	12	90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	27	1	00	07	84	
		2/1	00	05	06	
		9/2/1	00	01	01	
		9/2/2	00	10	62	
		9/2/3	00	01	01	
		12/1	00	07	59	
		12/2	00	01	26	
		13	00	03	79	
		रास्ता	00	00	50	
		18	00	12	39	
		23	00	09	36	
		24	00	03	03	
	32	3	00	00	25	
		4	00	12	39	
		6	00	01	26	
		7	00	09	86	
		रास्ता	00	01	01	
		14	00	01	26	
		15	00	09	86	
		16	00	08	09	
		रास्ता	00	00	50	
		17	00	00	50	
		रास्ता	00	02	02	
		24	00	00	50	
		25/1	00	10	62	
		रास्ता	00	02	27	
	48	10	00	00	50	
		11	00	10	62	
		20	00	12	65	
		21/2	00	05	56	
		22	00	05	31	
		रास्ता	00	01	77	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	49	4	00	00	25	
		5	00	10	62	
		रास्ता	00	00	75	
		6/1	00	02	02	
		6/2	00	09	61	
		15/2	00	02	78	
	57	2/1	00	10	62	
		2/2	00	01	77	
		8	00	03	79	
		9	00	09	36	
		12	00	00	25	
		13	00	12	39	
		17	00	01	26	
		18	00	11	63	
		23	00	01	26	
		24	00	12	65	
	74	20	00	06	32	
		21	00	12	39	
	75	4	00	12	14	
		6/1	00	06	07	
		6/2	00	02	78	
		7	00	03	28	
		15/1	00	08	60	
		15/2	00	04	04	
		16	00	06	57	
	86	1	00	09	36	
		2	00	02	53	
		रास्ता	00	00	75	
		9	00	14	16	
		10	00	00	25	
		रास्ता	00	00	25	
		12	00	10	12	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	86	13	00	03	03	
		18	00	12	65	
		रास्ता	00	00	25	
		23	00	09	10	
		24	00	03	03	
	118	20	00	05	06	
		21	00	12	65	
	119	3	00	00	25	
		4	00	12	65	
		रास्ता	00	00	75	
		6	00	04	80	
		7	00	07	59	
		15	00	12	65	
		16	00	08	09	
	133	1	00	07	84	
		2	00	04	55	
		9/1	00	05	56	
		9/2	00	07	08	
		12/2/1	00	06	07	
		12/2/2	00	00	25	
		13	00	06	32	
		18	00	12	65	
		23	00	04	80	
		24/1	00	00	50	
		24/2	00	06	07	
	163	21	00	03	79	
		26	00	00	50	
	164	4/2	00	12	65	
		6/2	00	08	34	
		7	00	03	03	
		15/1	00	03	03	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	164	15/2	00	04	56	
		रास्ता	00	04	30	
		16	00	12	65	
		25	00	07	08	
	179	5/1	00	00	50	
	180	1	00	10	37	
		10/1	00	05	81	
		10/2	00	05	81	
		11	00	12	65	
		19	00	01	26	
		20	00	10	37	
		21/1	00	02	53	
		21/2	00	00	25	
		22/1	00	00	25	
		22/2	00	08	34	
	205	2/1	00	05	81	
		2/2	00	05	81	
		9/1	00	07	08	
		9/2	00	04	30	
		12	00	10	87	
		13	00	00	25	
		18	00	06	07	
		19	00	05	56	
		22/2	00	00	25	
		23	00	03	79	
		24	00	00	75	
	221	3	00	03	54	
		4	00	12	14	
		6	00	08	60	
		7/1	00	00	25	
		7/2	00	05	06	
		15	00	07	08	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	222	11	00	08	85	
		19	00	06	83	
		20/1	00	08	34	
		20/2	00	00	75	
		22	00	10	12	
		23	00	05	31	
	238	20	00	00	50	
		21	00	12	65	
		22	00	12	65	
		23	00	01	26	
	239	10	00	07	33	
		11	00	04	04	
		रास्ता	00	00	50	
		12	00	12	90	
		रास्ता	00	00	50	
		13	00	08	09	
		रास्ता	00	01	51	
		16	00	11	89	
		17	00	13	40	
		18	00	04	04	
		25	00	01	51	
	240	3/1	00	11	89	
		3/2	00	00	75	
		4	00	04	80	
		6	00	13	66	
		रास्ता	00	00	50	
		7	00	08	34	
	256	2	00	00	75	
		3	00	11	63	
		4/1	00	03	28	
		4/2	00	09	10	
		5	00	03	03	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		256	6	00	10	37
			7	00	00	25
		257	9	00	04	04
			10/1	00	03	54
			10/2	00	07	33
			11	00	00	25
			12	00	09	10
			13	00	13	66
			14	00	06	83
			16	00	12	14
			17	00	07	08
		258	20/2	00	07	84
			21	00	05	06
			22	00	12	90
			23	00	09	61
			24	00	00	25
		271	11	00	11	63
			12	00	12	39
			नाला	00	01	51
		272	1	00	00	75
			7	00	00	50
			8	00	04	04
			9	00	12	65
			10	00	12	65
			12	00	00	50
			13	00	08	60
			14	00	11	63
			15	00	12	65
		273	3	00	03	03
			4	00	13	40
			5	00	11	38
			6	00	01	51

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	200	15	00	06	32	
	294	21/2	00	03	28	
		21/3	00	00	75	
		173	00	09	61	
		413	00	00	50	
		416	00	02	78	
		511	00	00	50	
		526	00	01	01	
		552	00	01	01	
		816	00	00	50	
7. औरंग शाहुर	90	97	11	00	06	57
		18	00	05	08	
		19	00	12	90	
		20	00	07	08	
		23	00	08	85	
		24	00	13	40	
		25	00	03	03	
		राता	00	01	51	
	98	11/1/1	00	00	25	
		11/1/2	00	00	25	
		11/4	00	11	38	
		12	00	12	39	
		13	00	12	39	
		14	00	12	39	
		15	00	12	39	
	99	13/1	00	01	77	
		13/2	00	09	10	
		14/1	00	10	62	
		14/2	00	01	77	
		15/1	00	01	77	
		15/2	00	10	62	
	102	5	00	09	10	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		103	1	00	13	66
			2	00	02	27
			रास्ता	00	01	01
			7	00	01	51
			8	00	12	39
			9	00	10	12
			रास्ता	00	00	50
			10	00	00	50
			13	00	00	50
			14	00	10	62
			16	00	12	65
			25	00	08	09
			26	00	02	78
		104	1/1	00	04	30
			1/2	00	04	80
			रास्ता	00	00	25
			200	00	00	50
8. पेटवाड	92	35	1	00	04	30
			9	00	03	28
			10	00	08	85
			11	00	00	25
			12	00	12	39
			18	00	02	02
			19/1	00	08	34
			19/2	00	01	77
			22	00	00	75
			23	00	11	13
		47	3	00	11	13
			7	00	00	75
			8	00	11	13
			13	00	03	03
			14	00	08	09

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	47	17	00	12	14	
		24	00	11	63	
	67	20	00	02	27	
		21	00	11	13	
	68	4	00	06	07	
		5	00	05	81	
		6	00	11	63	
		15	00	11	63	
		16	00	09	61	
		25	00	00	50	
	86	1	00	11	38	
		9	00	01	26	
		10	00	10	12	
		11	00	01	26	
		12	00	10	37	
		18/2	00	01	77	
		19/1	00	07	84	
		19/2	00	04	55	
		22/1	00	00	50	
		23/1	00	05	06	
		23/2	00	09	61	
		24	00	02	27	
	106	10/1	00	00	25	
		10/2	00	06	32	
		11	00	07	84	
		12/1	00	03	54	
		12/2	00	06	57	
		17/2	00	00	25	
		18/1	00	00	25	
		18/2	00	12	65	
		19	00	05	31	
		23	00	05	31	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		106	24	00	14	16
			25	00	00	50
		107	3/1	00	00	25
			4/1	00	04	80
			4/2	00	07	84
			5	00	05	06
			6	00	10	37
		132	4	00	01	51
			5	00	14	67
			6	00	00	50
		133	1/2	00	01	26
			9	00	01	77
			10	00	14	92
			11	00	00	25
			12	00	13	91
			13	00	03	03
			17/3	00	03	28
			18/1	00	04	80
			18/2	00	05	81
			23/2	00	00	25
			24/1	00	05	56
			25/1	00	05	06
			25/3	00	06	07
		134	21	00	00	50
		149	1	00	10	62
			10/1	00	09	86
			10/2	00	00	75
			11/1	00	00	25
			11/2	00	07	84
			12/2	00	01	77
			19	00	11	13

(१)	(२)	(३)	(४)	(५)	(६)	(७)
188	20	00	00	00	25	
	22	00	13	00	15	
	23	00	00	00	25	
189	5/3	00	01	01	51	
	2	00	03	00	79	
	3	00	10	00	37	
	7	00	01	00	77	
	8/1	00	08	00	09	
	8/2	00	02	00	02	
	13/2	00	00	00	25	
	14	00	13	00	40	
	16	00	08	00	85	
	17	00	05	00	56	
	25	00	12	00	39	
191	21	00	00	00	75	
197	1	00	12	00	85	
	9	00	06	00	07	
	10	00	07	00	59	
	12	00	13	00	66	
	13	00	00	00	25	
	18	00	11	00	89	
	19	00	01	00	51	
	23/1	00	02	00	02	
	23/2	00	06	00	57	
	24	00	04	00	30	
198	5	00	00	00	75	
228	4	00	13	00	66	
	6	00	08	00	60	
	7	00	03	00	28	
	15/1	00	10	00	12	
	15/2	00	00	00	25	
	16	00	00	00	25	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		229	11/1	00	01	77
			11/2	00	00	25
			20	00	12	90
			21	00	05	06
			22	00	06	32
		243	2	00	12	65
			3/1	00	01	26
			8	00	12	65
			9	00	00	75
			13	00	07	84
			14	00	06	32
			16	00	00	50
			17	00	13	15
			24/2	00	02	27
			25	00	09	61
		273	5	00	12	39
			6	00	07	08
			15	00	00	25
		274	10	00	03	79
			11	00	12	90
			19	00	00	25
			20	00	12	14
			21	00	03	28
			22	00	07	84
		282	21	00	00	25
		283	2	00	12	39
			8/2	00	03	03
			9	00	09	86
			12	00	00	25
			13/1	00	13	66
			13/2	00	00	50
			14/1	00	01	26

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	283	14/2	00	00	50	
		16	00	01	51	
		17/1	00	08	60	
		17/2	00	05	56	
		18	00	00	25	
		24	00	00	50	
		25	00	14	42	
	312	5	00	01	51	
	313	1/1	00	09	36	
		1/2	00	05	31	
		2	00	00	25	
		8	00	00	25	
		9	00	14	16	
		10	00	01	77	
		12	00	02	27	
		13	00	13	15	
		17	00	12	90	
		18	00	03	79	
		24	00	03	03	
		25	00	12	65	
	314	21	00	12	39	
		22	00	12	39	
		23/1	00	00	25	
		23/2	00	05	81	
		24/2	00	00	25	
	318	1/1	00	12	39	
		2	00	10	87	
		3	00	03	79	
		4/2	00	00	25	
		6	00	08	34	
		7	00	12	90	
		8/1	00	08	85	
		8/2	00	00	50	
		9	00	00	25	
	319	2	00	00	50	
		3	00	07	33	
		4	00	12	39	
		5	00	12	39	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			413/2	00	06	57
			427	00	02	02
			429	00	01	77
			430	00	01	51
			433	00	00	50
			438	00	01	51
			450	00	00	50
			459	00	00	75
			460	00	01	01
			463	00	01	51
			525	00	01	01
			624	00	01	01
			626	00	02	02
			632	00	01	01
			651	00	01	01
			652	00	00	75
			654	00	01	26

[फा. सं. आर-31015/41/2009-ओ.आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st October, 2009

S.O. 2937.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, published in the Gazette of India vide number S.O. 1945 dated the 13<sup>th</sup> July 2009, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Raman Mandi in the State of Punjab to Bahadurgarh in the State of Haryana by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for implementing the "GGSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh" in Tehsil Narnaul, District Hisar, in Haryana State;

And whereas, copies of the said gazette notification were made available to the public on 31.08.09.

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report to the Central Government.

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of users in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

#### SCHEDULE

Tehsil : NARNAUND		District : HISAR		State : HARYANA		
Name of Village (1)	Habbaat No. (2)	Mustahil No. (3)	Khata / Killa No. (4)	Area		
				Hectare (5)	Are (6)	Square Metre (7)
1. LOHARI RAGHO	82		Cart track	00	00	25
	2	21		00	14	67
		22/1		00	01	26
	11	1/1		00	00	25
		1/2		00	00	25
		2/1		00	00	50
		2/2		00	14	42
		3/2		00	00	25
		7		00	00	25
		8		00	14	16
		9		00	01	26
		13		00	03	79
		14/1		00	08	34
		14/2		00	00	25
		17		00	12	39
		24/1		00	01	77
		24/2		00	05	56
		15	25	00	05	06
			5	00	12	65
			6	00	10	37
			15	00	00	75
	16	10/2		00	02	02
			11	00	12	14
			19	00	00	50
			20	00	11	89
			21	00	02	27
			22	00	09	86

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	27	2	00	12	14	
		8	00	05	81	
		9	00	06	57	
		13	00	12	39	
		17	00	02	78	
		18	00	10	12	
		23	00	00	25	
		24	00	11	89	
	34	4	00	12	39	
		5	00	00	25	
		6	00	09	36	
		7	00	02	53	
		15	00	12	65	
		16	00	03	28	
		Nala	00	03	03	
	92	Cart track	00	00	25	
		21/1	00	08	85	
		21/2	00	03	28	
		22	00	00	50	
	113	1/2	00	01	77	
		2	00	11	89	
		8	00	02	78	
		9	00	10	12	
		12	00	00	25	
		13	00	13	40	
		17	00	07	59	
		18	00	05	81	
		24/1	00	09	86	
		24/2	00	03	03	
		25	00	00	25	
	124	4/1	00	02	02	
		5/1	00	05	06	
		5/2	00	06	83	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		124	6 15/1	00 00	10 00	12 25
		125	10 11 12 13 17 18 19 23 24 25	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	03 11 10 00 02 14 04 00 12 06	03 13 12 25 27 42 04 25 65 57
		143	20/2 21/1 22 23	00 00 00 00	05 08 12 00	31 09 39 25
		144	1 2/1 2/2 8/2 9/1 9/2 10 13 14/1 14/2 15 16/1 16/2 17	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	13 00 00 06 12 00 01 08 08 04 00 10 02 01	91 25 50 83 65 25 01 09 85 55 75 12 27 51
		145	5	00	06	83

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	161	2/2	00	02	27	
		3	00	14	16	
		4/1	00	04	80	
		4/2	00	00	25	
		6	00	12	14	
		7	00	09	86	
		15	00	00	25	
	162	10	00	00	75	
		11	00	10	87	
		12/1	00	03	79	
		12/2	00	08	85	
		13/2	00	01	26	
		17	00	05	31	
		18	00	13	91	
		19	00	01	01	
		24	00	10	12	
		25	00	08	85	
	175	21	00	13	15	
		22	00	00	25	
	176	1	00	12	90	
		2	00	00	25	
		8/2	00	02	02	
		9	00	14	67	
		10	00	02	27	
		12	00	00	25	
		13/1	00	05	<u>81</u>	
		13/2	00	07	33	
		14	00	06	07	
		16	00	10	12	
		17	00	09	61	
		25	00	05	31	
	177	5	00	05	06	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		201	1	00	02	02
			2	00	14	42
			3	00	02	02
			7	00	05	06
			8	00	13	15
			9	00	00	25
			14	00	08	85
			15	00	11	38
			16	00	04	30
		202	19/2	00	01	01
			20	00	14	42
			21	00	00	75
			22/1	00	05	81
			22/2	00	07	33
			23	00	12	39
			24	00	05	06
			25	00	00	25
			Nala	00	02	53
		203	16	00	00	50
			17/1	00	08	85
			17/2	00	01	26
			18	00	11	13
			19	00	12	39
			20-	00	12	39
			22/1	00	00	25
			23	00	01	01
		204	9/3	00	00	75
			9/4	00	00	25
			10/2	00	06	32
			10/3	00	03	28
			11	00	02	78
			12	00	11	63

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		209	13/1	00	12	65
			14/1/2	00	04	04
			14/2	00	00	75
			Cart track	00	01	51
			15/1	00	01	01
			15/2	00	02	27
			16/1	00	01	26
			16/2	00	11	89
			17/1	00	00	25
			17/2	00	03	54
		210	1	00	12	90
			2/1	00	07	33
			2/2	00	02	02
			2/3	00	02	53
			3	00	03	54
			6/2	00	07	84
			6/3	00	04	55
			7/1	00	00	25
			7/2	00	12	65
			8/1	00	02	02
			8/2	00	07	33
			9/1	00	00	50
			9/2	00	00	25
		211	4	00	03	54
			5	00	11	63
			Nala	00	00	50
			377	00	03	28
			386/1	00	03	79
			393	00	00	75
			407	00	00	50
			408	00	01	01
			424	00	01	01
			427	00	01	01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			428	00	01	51
			431	00	01	77
			486	00	01	26
<b>2. MOTH KARNIAL SAHIB</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>1</b>	24	00	01	26
			25	00	10	87
		<b>2</b>	19	00	00	50
			20	00	02	78
			21	00	09	61
			22	00	12	14
			23	00	12	39
			24	00	12	65
			25	00	09	86
		<b>3</b>	1	00	12	14
			10	00	04	04
		<b>4</b>	5	00	05	56
			157	00	00	50
			163	00	00	50
<b>3. GAMRA</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>84</b>	8	00	00	25
			13	00	06	32
			14	00	02	53
			16	00	04	04
			17	00	11	63
			25	00	11	63
	<b>85</b>	<b>21</b>	00	05	81	
			91	00	01	77
			122	00	00	75

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>4. MOTH RANGRAN</b>	88	2	9	00	13	15
			12	00	01	01
			13	00	13	15
			18	00	00	25
		<b>11</b>	21	00	14	42
			22	00	02	27
		<b>12</b>	16	00	10	62
			17	00	00	50
			25/2	00	01	26
		<b>25</b>	1	00	00	25
			2	00	13	66
			3	00	01	51
			7	00	00	25
			8	00	14	67
			9	00	00	25
			13	00	01	77
			14/1	00	02	78
			14/2	00	10	62
			16	00	11	13
			17	00	04	04
		<b>26</b>	21/1	00	01	01
			21/3/1	00	07	33
		<b>28</b>	1	00	09	61
			2	00	05	81
			8	00	03	28
			9	00	11	89
			12	00	00	25
			13	00	14	42
			14	00	01	51
			16	00	00	25
			17	00	14	16

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		28	18	00	00	50
			24	00	01	77
			25	00	13	40
		45	5	00	02	02
			141	00	01	77
<b>5. RAKHI SHAHPUR</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>38</b>
		148	1	00	09	61
			2	00	07	84
			8	00	08	85
			9	00	08	34
			13	00	07	08
			14	00	10	12
			16	00	10	87
			17	00	06	32
			25	00	05	56
		151	1	00	05	81
			2/1	00	00	25
			2/2	00	11	38
			7/2	00	00	25
			8	00	11	63
			9	00	03	28
			13	00	02	78
			14/1	00	05	31
			14/2	00	08	09
			15/2	00	00	25
			16	00	13	66
			17	00	02	78
			25	00	03	28
		152	21	00	12	90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		159	1	00	04	30
		2/1		00	05	81
		2/2		00	06	07
		8		00	12	14
		9		00	04	55
		13		00	04	55
		14		00	12	39
		16		00	02	78
		17		00	03	79
			174	00	01	51
<b>6. NARNAUND</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>50</b>
		11	1	00	10	87
		9/1		00	01	51
		9/2		00	08	09
		10/1		00	05	56
		10/2		00	00	50
		12		00	08	09
		Cart track		00	02	02
		13		00	04	04
		18		00	12	65
		23		00	06	07
		24		00	06	07
			12	5	00	02
						27
		<b>14</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>90</b>
		6		00	06	57
		7		00	06	57
		15/1		00	07	08
		15/2		00	05	81
		16		00	05	31
		Cart track		00	01	26
		20		00	06	07
		21		00	12	90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	27	1	00	07	84	
	2/1	00	05	06		
	9/2/1	00	01	01		
	9/2/2	00	10	62		
	9/2/3	00	01	01		
	12/1	00	07	59		
	12/2	00	01	26		
	13	00	03	79		
	Cart track	00	00	50		
	18	00	12	39		
	23	00	09	36		
	24	00	03	03		
	32	3	00	00	25	
	4	00	12	39		
	6	00	01	26		
	7	00	09	86		
	Cart track	00	01	01		
	14	00	01	26		
	15	00	09	86		
	16	00	08	09		
	Cart track	00	00	50		
	17	00	00	50		
	Cart track	00	02	02		
	24	00	00	50		
	25/1	00	10	62		
	Cart track	00	02	27		
	48	.10	00	00	50	
	11	00	10	62		
	20	00	12	65		
	21/2	00	05	56		
	22	00	05	31		
	Cart track	00	01	77		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	49	4	00	00	25	
		5	00	10	62	
		Cart track	00	00	75	
		6/1	00	02	02	
		6/2	00	09	61	
		15/2	00	02	78	
	57	2/1	00	10	62	
		2/2	00	01	77	
		8	00	03	79	
		9	00	09	36	
		12	00	00	25	
		13	00	12	39	
		17	00	01	26	
		18	00	11	63	
		23	00	01	26	
		24	00	12	65	
	74	20	00	06	32	
		21	00	12	39	
	75	4	00	12	14	
		6/1	00	06	07	
		6/2	00	02	78	
		7	00	03	28	
		15/1	00	08	60	
		15/2	00	04	04	
		16	00	06	57	
	86	1	00	09	36	
		2	00	02	53	
		Cart track	00	00	75	
		9	00	14	16	
		10	00	00	25	
		Cart track	00	00	25	
		12	00	10	12	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		86	13	00	03	03
		18	00	12	65	
		Cart track	00	00	25	
		23	00	09	10	
		24	00	03	03	
	118	20	00	05	06	
		21	00	12	65	
	119	3	00	00	25	
		4	00	12	65	
		Cart track	00	00	75	
		6	00	04	80	
		7	00	07	59	
		15	00	12	65	
		16	00	08	09	
	133	1	00	07	84	
		2	00	04	55	
		9/1	00	05	56	
		9/2	00	07	08	
		12/2/1	00	06	07	
		12/2/2	00	00	25	
		13	00	06	32	
		18	00	12	65	
		23	00	04	80	
		24/1	00	00	50	
		24/2	00	06	07	
	163	21	00	03	79	
		26	00	00	50	
	164	4/2	00	12	65	
		6/2	00	08	34	
		7	00	03	03	
		15/1	00	03	03	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		164	15/2	00	04	56
		Cart track		00	04	30
		16		00	12	65
		25		00	07	08
		179	5/1	00	00	50
		180	1	00	10	37
			10/1	00	05	81
			10/2	00	05	81
			11	00	12	65
			19	00	01	26
			20	00	10	37
			21/1	00	02	53
			21/2	00	00	25
			22/1	00	00	25
			22/2	00	08	34
		205	2/1	00	05	81
			2/2	00	05	81
			9/1	00	07	08
			9/2	00	04	30
			12	00	10	87
			13	00	00	25
			18	00	06	07
			19	00	05	56
			22/2	00	00	25
			23	00	03	79
			24	00	00	75
		221	3	00	03	54
			4	00	12	14
			6	00	08	60
			7/1	00	00	25
			7/2	00	05	06
			15	00	07	08

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	222		11 00	08	85	
			19 00	06	83	
		20/1	00	08	34	
		20/2	00	00	75	
		22	00	10	12	
		23	00	05	31	
	238		20 00	00	50	
			21 00	12	65	
		22	00	12	65	
		23	00	01	26	
	239		10 00	07	33	
		11	00	04	04	
		Cart track	00	00	50	
		12	00	12	90	
		Cart track	00	00	50	
		13	00	08	09	
		Cart track	00	01	51	
		16	00	11	89	
		17	00	13	40	
		18	00	04	04	
		25	00	01	51	
	240		3/1 00	11	89	
		3/2	00	00	75	
		4	00	04	80	
		6	00	13	66	
		Cart track	00	00	50	
		7	00	08	34	
	256		2 00	00	75	
		3	00	11	63	
		4/1	00	03	28	
		4/2	00	09	10	
		5	00	03	03	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		<b>256</b>	6	00	10	37
			7	00	00	25
		<b>257</b>	9	00	04	04
			10/1	00	03	54
			10/2	00	07	33
			11	00	00	25
			12	00	09	10
			13	00	13	66
			14	00	06	83
			16	00	12	14
			17	00	07	08
		<b>258</b>	20/2	00	07	84
			21	00	05	06
			22	00	12	90
			23	00	09	61
			24	00	00	25
		<b>271</b>	11	00	11	63
			12	00	12	39
			Nala	00	01	51
		<b>272</b>	1	00	00	75
			7	00	00	50
			8	00	04	04
			9	00	12	65
			10	00	12	65
			12	00	00	50
			13	00	08	60
			14	00	11	63
			15	00	12	65
		<b>273</b>	3	00	03	03
			4	00	13	40
			5	00	11	38
			6	00	01	51

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		290	15	00	06	32
	291	21/2	00	03	28	
		21/3	00	00	75	
		173	00	09	61	
		413	00	00	50	
		416	00	02	78	
		511	00	00	50	
		526	00	01	01	
		552	00	01	01	
		816	00	00	50	
7. ORANG SHAHPUR	90	97	11	00	06	57
		18	00	05	06	
		19	00	12	90	
		20	00	07	08	
		23	00	08	85	
		24	00	13	40	
		25	00	03	03	
		Cart track	00	01	51	
	98	11/1/1	00	00	25	
		11/1/2	00	00	25	
		11/4	00	11	38	
		12	00	12	39	
		13	00	12	39	
		14	00	12	39	
		15	00	12	39	
	99	13/1	00	01	77	
		13/2	00	09	10	
		14/1	00	10	62	
		14/2	00	01	77	
		15/1	00	01	77	
		15/2	00	10	62	
	102	5	00	09	10	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		103	1 2 Cart track 7 8 9 Cart track 10 13 14 16 25 26	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	13 02 01 01 12 10 00 00 00 00 10 12 08 02	66 27 01 51 39 12 50 50 62 65 09 78
		104	1/1 1/2 Cart track	00 00 00	04 04 00	30 80 25
			200	00	00	50
<b>8. PETWAR</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>35</b>	1 9 10 11 12 18 19/1 19/2 22 23	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	04 03 08 00 12 02 08 01 00 11	30 28 85 25 39 02 34 77 75 13
	<b>47</b>		3 7 8 13 14	00 00 00 00 00	11 00 11 03 08	13 75 13 03 09

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		47	17	00	12	14
			24	00	11	63
		67	20	00	02	27
			21	00	11	13
		68	4	00	06	07
			5	00	05	81
			6	00	11	63
			15	00	11	63
			16	00	09	61
			25	00	00	50
		86	1	00	11	38
			9	00	01	26
			10	00	10	12
			11	00	01	26
			12	00	10	37
			18/2	00	01	77
			19/1	00	07	84
			19/2	00	04	55
			22/1	00	00	50
			23/1	00	05	06
			23/2	00	09	61
			24	00	02	27
		106	10/1	00	00	25
			10/2	00	06	32
			11	00	07	84
			12/1	00	03	54
			12/2	00	06	57
			17/2	00	00	25
			18/1	00	00	25
			18/2	00	12	65
			19	00	05	31
			23	00	05	31

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		106	24	00	14	16
			25	00	00	50
		107	3/1	00	00	25
			4/1	00	04	80
			4/2	00	07	84
			5	00	05	06
			6	00	10	37
		132	4	00	01	51
			5	00	14	67
			6	00	00	50
		133	1/2	00	01	26
			9	00	01	77
			10	00	14	92
			11	00	00	25
			12	00	13	91
			13	00	03	03
			17/3	00	03	28
			18/1	00	04	80
			18/2	00	05	81
			23/2	00	00	25
			24/1	00	05	56
			25/1	00	05	06
			25/3	00	06	07
		134	21	00	00	50
		149	1	00	10	62
			10/1	00	09	86
			10/2	00	00	75
			11/1	00	00	25
			11/2	00	07	84
			12/2	00	01	77
			19	00	11	13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		140	20	00	00	25
			22	00	13	15
			23	00	00	25
		150	5/3	00	01	51
		180	2	00	03	79
			3	00	10	37
			7	00	01	77
			8/1	00	08	09
			8/2	00	02	02
			13/2	00	00	25
			14	00	13	40
			16	00	08	85
			17	00	05	56
			25	00	12	39
		181	21	00	00	75
		197	1	00	12	65
			9	00	06	07
			10	00	07	59
			12	00	13	66
			13	00	00	25
			18	00	11	89
			19	00	01	51
			23/1	00	02	02
			23/2	00	06	57
			24	00	04	30
		198	5	00	00	75
		228	4	00	13	66
			6	00	08	60
			7	00	03	28
			15/1	00	10	12
			15/2	00	00	25
			16	00	00	25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		229	11/1	00	01	77
			11/2	00	00	25
			20	00	12	90
			21	00	05	06
			22	00	06	32
		243	2	00	12	65
			3/1	00	01	26
			8	00	12	65
			9	00	00	75
			13	00	07	84
			14	00	06	32
			16	00	00	50
			17	00	13	15
			24/2	00	02	27
			25	00	09	61
		273	5	00	12	39
			6	00	07	08
			15	00	00	25
		274	10	00	03	79
			11	00	12	90
			19	00	00	25
			20	00	12	14
			21	00	03	28
			22	00	07	84
		282	21	00	00	25
		283	2	00	12	39
			8/2	00	03	03
			9	00	09	86
			12	00	00	25
			13/1	00	13	66
			13/2	00	00	50
			14/1	00	01	26

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
283	14/2	00	00	50		
	16	00	01	51		
	17/1	00	08	60		
	17/2	00	05	56		
	18	00	00	25		
	24	00	00	50		
	25	00	14	42		
312	5	00	01	51		
313	1/1	00	09	36		
	1/2	00	05	31		
	2	00	00	25		
	8	00	00	25		
	9	00	14	16		
	10	00	01	77		
	12	00	02	27		
	13	00	13	15		
	17	00	12	90		
	18	00	03	79		
	24	00	03	03		
	25	00	12	65		
314	21	00	12	39		
	22	00	12	39		
	23/1	00	00	25		
	23/2	00	05	81		
	24/2	00	00	25		
318	1/1	00	12	39		
	2	00	10	87		
	3	00	03	79		
	4/2	00	00	25		
	6	00	08	34		
	7	00	12	90		
	8/1	00	08	85		
	8/2	00	00	50		
319	9	00	00	25		
	2	00	00	50		
	3	00	07	33		
	4	00	12	39		
	5	00	12	39		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	413/2	00	06	57		
	427	00	02	02		
	429	00	01	77		
	430	00	01	51		
	433	00	00	50		
	438	00	01	51		
	450	00	00	50		
	459	00	00	75		
	460	00	01	01		
	463	00	01	51		
	525	00	01	01		
	624	00	01	01		
	626	00	02	02		
	632	00	01	01		
	651	00	01	01		
	652	00	00	75		
	654	00	01	28		

[F. No. R-31015/41/2009-O.R.-II]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 21 अक्टूबर, 2009

**का. आ. 2938.—**केन्द्रीय सरकार को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि पंजाब राज्य में रमन मंडी से वहादुरगढ़ नक, पेटोलियम तेल के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा 'जी जी एस आर उत्पाद निष्कमण परियोजना' के कार्यान्वयन हेतु एक पाइपलाइन विणाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को उक्त पाइपलाइन विणाने के प्रयोजन के लिए यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि उक्त भूमि में, जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित है और जिसमें पाइपलाइन विणाए जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई भी व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितवद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इककीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन विणाने के संबंध में श्री गगनदीप सिंह, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, (पंजाब), हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, गुरु गोविन्द सिंह रिफाइनरी उत्पाद निष्कमण परियोजना, गांव: फूलो खारी, रिफाइनरी गेट, तहसील: तलवंडी साबो, जिला: भटिंडा, पंजाब को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

तहसील : तलवडी साबो		ज़िला : भटिंडा		राज्य : पंजाब		
गाँव का नाम	हदवस्तु संख्या	मुस्तिल संख्या	खसरा/किला	क्षेत्रफल		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर
1. त्यौना पुजारीन	130	139	21	00	04	04
2. मलकाना	125	209	11	00	03	28
3. विरेजयाना	136	71	11	00	03	03
			19	00	00	50
			20	00	13	91
			21	00	01	01
			22	00	13	91

[फा. सं. आर. 31015/42/2009 ओ.आर. II.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st October, 2009

S. O. 2938.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government, that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh in the State of Punjab for implementation of "GGSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bahadurgarh ", should be laid by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying the said pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the Right of User in the land under which the said pipeline is proposed to be laid, and which is described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the Right of User therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the said Act, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the Right of User therein or laying of the pipeline under the land, to Shri Gagan Deep Singh, Competent Authority (Punjab), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited, Guru Gobind Singh Refinery Product Evacuation Project , Village: Phullo Khari, Refinery Gate, Tehsil : Talwandi Saboo, District: Bhatinda Punjab.

## SCHEDULE

Tehsil : TALWANDI SABOO			District : BATHINDA		State : PUNJAB		
Name of Village	Hadbast No.	Mustil No.	Khasara / Killa No.	Area			
				Hectare	Are	Square Metre	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1. TEHONA PUJARIN	130	139	21	00	04	04	
2. MALKANA	125	209	11	00	03	28	
3. MIRZIANA	136	71	11	00	03	03	
			19	00	00	50	
			20	00	13	91	
			21	00	01	01	
			22	00	13	91	

[F. No. R-31015/42/2009-O.R.-II]  
A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy

नई दिल्ली, 21 अक्टूबर, 2009

का. आ. 2939.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के का.आ. 1942 दिनांक 13.07.09, द्वारा पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन्स (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे उसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा जायेगा) की धारा 3(1) के अधीन अधिसूचना प्रकाशित कर, रमन मंडी से भटिंडा (पंजाब राज्य में) तक, पेट्रोलियम उत्पाद के परिवहन के लिए हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा ‘जी जी एस आर उत्पाद निष्कर्मण परियोजना’ रमन मंडी से भटिंडा पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन’ के सम्बन्ध में उक्त अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में निर्दिष्ट तहसील तलावंडी साथे जिला भटिंडा राज्य पंजाब की भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी,

और, उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियां जनता को दिनांक 06.09.2009 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी,

और, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है।

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुये यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाय सभी विलंगमों से मुक्त होकर हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

## अनुसूची

तहसील : तलवंडी साबो		ज़िला : भटिंडा			राज्य : पंजाब		
गाँव का नाम	हदवस्तु संख्या	मुस्तातिल संख्या	खसरा/ किला संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	हेक्टेयर	एयर	वर्गमीटर	
1. रामसरा	122	23	21	00	00	25	
		24	6	00	00	25	
			15	00	03	54	
			16	00	05	06	
			25	00	01	01	
		32	1	00	11	38	
			9	00	06	57	
			10	00	00	75	
			12	00	10	62	
			13/1	00	00	25	
			13/2/1	00	00	50	
			18/1	00	02	53	
			18/2	00	08	09	
			19/1	00	01	26	
			23	00	11	38	
		38	3/2	00	11	38	
			7/2	00	07	08	
			8	00	06	07	
			13	00	00	25	
			14/2	00	05	81	
			16	00	00	25	
			17	00	12	65	
			24/1/1	00	01	51	
			24/1/2	00	00	25	
			24/2	00	00	50	
			25/1	00	04	55	
			25/2	00	05	31	
		47	5/1	00	10	62	
			5/2	00	02	27	
			6	00	01	26	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		48	1/1	00	00	25
			1/2	00	00	75
			10	00	12	39
			11/1	00	02	78
			11/2	00	03	03
			12	00	05	06
			19/2	00	12	65
			22	00	03	54
			23	00	08	60
		56	3	00	11	89
			4	00	01	77
			7	00	11	89
			8	00	00	50
			14/1	00	05	31
			14/2	00	06	57
			16	00	04	30
			17	00	08	09
			24	00	00	25
			25	00	11	38
		63	5	00	11	38
			94	00	01	01
			95/1	00	01	77
			96/1	00	01	51
			97	00	01	77
			98	00	01	01
			100	00	01	01
			115/2	00	03	03
			186	00	00	50
			193	00	00	25
2. रामा	121	23	7/1	00	04	30
			7/2	00	04	30
			14	00	11	13
			17	00	10	12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	23	18	00	01	26	
		23	00	08	09	
		24	00	04	04	
	59	3	00	11	38	
		8/1	00	02	27	
		8/2	00	05	81	
		13	00	10	37	
		18	00	11	13	
		22	00	00	25	
		23	00	11	13	
	65	2	00	01	01	
		3	00	10	12	
		8	00	08	09	
		9	00	03	03	
		12	00	00	50	
		13	00	10	62	
		18	00	11	13	
		23	00	11	13	
	94	2	00	00	25	
		3	00	10	87	
		8	00	08	60	
		9/1	00	00	75	
		9/2	00	01	77	
		12	00	06	07	
		13	00	05	06	
		18	00	02	53	
		19	00	08	60	
		22	00	11	13	
		23	00	00	25	
	106	2	00	11	13	
		9	00	11	13	
		12	00	11	13	
		19/1	00	01	51	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		106	19/2	00	09	61
			22	00	09	61
		136	2	00	07	08
			9	00	10	12
			10	00	00	25
			11	00	03	54
			12	00	00	25
			20	00	08	60
			21/1	00	08	34
			21/2	00	00	25
		149	1	00	00	25
			336	00	01	01
			337	00	01	77
			341	00	00	50
			343	00	01	51
			350	00	03	28
			540	00	02	27
			1313	00	00	50
			1329	00	01	01
3. बाता	120	7	6	00	09	61
			15/1	00	11	13
			16/1/1	00	00	25
			16/1/2	00	05	06
			16/1/3	00	00	50
			16/2/1	00	01	01
			16/2/2	00	00	50
			25	00	11	13
		36	5/1	00	09	61
			5/2	00	00	50
			6/1	00	09	61
			6/2	00	01	51
			14/1	00	00	75

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
36	15/2	00	10	37		
	16/1	00	04	04		
	16/2	00	01	01		
	16/3	00	02	02		
	17	00	04	04		
	24	00	08	09		
	25/1	00	01	26		
	25/2	00	01	01		
	25/3	00	00	75		
44	4	00	10	62		
	5/1	00	00	25		
	7	00	11	13		
	14/1/1	00	10	12		
	14/2	00	01	01		
	17	00	11	13		
	24/1	00	06	57		
	24/2	00	05	06		
76	4/1	00	09	10		
	4/2	00	01	51		
	7/2	00	11	13		
	14	00	11	13		
	17	00	11	89		
	18	00	00	25		
	23/1	00	00	25		
	23/2	00	01	26		
	24	00	05	81		
85	3	00	04	55		
	4	00	06	57		
	7	00	03	03		
	8/1	00	03	54		
	8/2	00	04	55		
	13	00	10	87		
	14	00	00	25		
	18/1	00	05	06		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		85	18/2	00	06	07
			23/1	00	09	10
			23/2	00	02	02
		113	3	00	11	13
			8	00	11	13
			13	00	11	13
			18	00	11	13
			23	00	11	13
		121	2/1	00	09	61
			2/2	00	00	25
			3/1/1	00	01	01
			3/2	00	01	51
			9	00	09	36
			10	00	05	31
			11	00	13	66
			20	00	01	01
		122	15	00	01	01
			16	00	12	90
			25	00	11	13
		134	4	00	00	25
			5	00	12	39
			6/1	00	04	55
			6/2	00	03	54
			7	00	03	03
			14	00	07	59
		134	15/1	00	01	77
			15/2	00	01	77
			16	00	00	25
			17	00	10	87
			24	00	11	13
		137	4/1	00	03	79

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			154	00	01	51
			161	00	00	75
			168	00	03	03
			169	00	01	01
			171	00	02	27
			193	00	03	79
			237	00	00	75
4. वंशी निवासियों	38	5	22	00	00	25
			23	00	05	31
			18	6	00	75
			13/1	00	11	63
			13/2	00	01	26
			14/1	00	07	33
			15	00	06	07
			18	00	05	56
			19	00	08	09
			21/2	00	00	25
			22/2	00	11	89
	19	3/2/2		00	00	25
		4		00	05	06
		5		00	12	14
		6/1		00	00	25
		7/1		00	05	56
		7/2		00	00	50
		8/1		00	02	53
		8/2		00	08	60
		9		00	12	65
		10		00	07	59
		11		00	03	03
	20	1/1		00	10	87
		1/2		00	01	77
		2		00	08	34
		3		00	00	25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		26	1	00	11	63
			2/2	00	02	02
			10	00	12	39
			11	00	00	75
		27	6	00	00	75
			15	00	12	14
			16/1	00	07	59
			17/2	00	03	28
			24	00	12	39
		43	3	00	04	30
			4/2	00	08	85
			8	00	12	39
			12/1	00	07	08
			12/2	00	00	75
			13	00	05	81
			19	00	12	39
			21/1	00	07	84
			21/2	00	00	25
			22	00	04	30
		53	1/1	00	12	39
			10	00	03	03
		54	5	00	00	25
			6	00	10	62
			14	00	00	50
			15	00	12	39
			16/1	00	01	51
			17/1	00	03	79
			17/2	00	07	33
			23	00	00	50
			24	00	10	62

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	69	3	00	07	08	
		4	00	01	26	
		8	00	10	87	
		13	00	11	13	
		18	00	11	13	
		23	00	11	13	
	79	3	00	11	38	
		8	00	11	38	
		12	00	00	50	
		13	00	10	87	
		18	00	07	08	
		19/1	00	01	77	
		19/2	00	02	53	
		22	00	08	60	
		23	00	02	02	
	96	2	00	11	13	
		3	00	00	25	
		9	00	11	13	
		12	00	11	13	
		19	00	11	13	
		22/1	00	01	01	
		22/2	00	10	62	
	107	2	00	11	13	
		9	00	11	13	
		10	00	00	50	
		11	00	04	04	
		12	00	08	09	
		19	00	03	54	
		20	00	08	60	
		21	00	10	12	
		22	00	00	25	
	123	1	00	11	13	
		10	00	11	13	
		11	00	11	13	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		123	20	00	11	13
			21	00	11	13
		136	1	00	11	63
			10	00	09	10
			11	00	05	56
			20/2	00	00	50
		137	5	00	00	25
			6	00	02	53
			15	00	05	56
			16	00	08	60
			25/1	00	00	25
			193	00	02	27
			195/1	00	01	77
			203/1	00	01	77
			209/1	00	01	77
			210	00	08	34
			211	00	01	77
			240	00	01	01
			243	00	01	01
5. बंगी स्लूट	37	14	17	00	07	08
			24	00	11	13
		18	4	00	07	08
			7/1	00	08	85
			7/2	00	02	53
			14/1	00	00	25
			14/2	00	11	38
			17	00	03	03
			18	00	07	08
			23	00	12	14
		41	2/2	00	03	54
			3/1	00	03	54
			3/2	00	00	25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	41	9/1	00	00	50	
		9/2	00	11	38	
		11	00	01	51	
		12/1	00	02	27	
		20/1	00	00	75	
		20/2	00	11	13	
		21/1	00	00	50	
		21/2	00	04	30	
	42	25	00	01	26	
	44	5/1	00	07	84	
		5/2	00	03	28	
		6	00	04	55	
		7	00	00	25	
		16	00	03	79	
		243	00	03	28	
		272	00	00	50	
		309	00	01	01	
6. कोट बजू	44	150	00	06	07	
		151	00	10	12	
		152	00	21	75	
		159	00	23	02	
		160	00	08	85	
		199	00	06	57	
		201/2	00	06	57	
		202	00	17	96	
		212/1	00	01	51	
		268/1	00	10	12	
		268/2	00	03	03	
		269/1	00	14	92	
		269/2	00	00	50	
		269/4	00	12	14	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			270/1	00	20	24
			275/2	00	07	59
			278/2	00	10	87
			278/3	00	08	60
			278/4	00	00	50
			278/5	00	01	51
			282	00	31	87
			283/1/2	00	07	33
			283/1/1/1	00	02	27
			283/1/1/2	00	15	68
			283/2	00	02	78
			302	00	03	03
			351/1	00	05	06
			373	00	03	28
			388	00	35	16
			391/1	00	01	51
			391/2	00	26	31
			392	00	27	83
			404/1	00	19	22
			404/2	00	08	60
			405	00	27	83
			416	00	19	22
			646	00	01	77
			1306	00	03	28
			1359/2	00	02	02
			1360/1	00	05	56
			1360/2	00	19	73
			1361/1	00	09	10
			1361/2	00	04	55
			1361/3	00	04	55
			1361/4	00	10	12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			1362	00	00	50
			1363	00	05	31
			1369/1	00	02	78
			1370/1	00	25	04
			1370/2	00	00	50
			1408	00	06	83
			1446/1	00	07	59
			1446/2	00	10	62
			1447	00	10	12
			1448	00	13	66
			1449	00	20	74
			1451	00	01	01
			1477	00	00	25
			1478	00	01	01
			1479	00	22	77
			1480/1	00	11	89
			1497	00	01	77
			1498/1	00	23	78
			1499	00	12	14
			1505/3	00	00	25
			1506/1	00	06	32
			1506/3	00	16	19
			1507/1	00	09	36
			1507/2	00	04	55
			1510	00	05	06
			1511/1	00	00	50
			1511/2	00	04	55
			1521	00	01	51
			1527/1	00	14	67
			1528	00	02	02
			1557	00	04	30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			1558	00	04	55
			1560/2/1	00	00	25
			1560/2/2	00	15	93
<b>7. नसीबपुरा</b>	<b>56</b>		<b>33/1/1</b>	<b>00</b>	<b>06</b>	<b>83</b>
			33/1/2/1	00	09	10
			38	00	27	83
			41	00	27	83
			46	00	27	83
			49	00	26	56
			127	00	01	51
			130	00	02	78
			215	00	05	56
			216/1	00	02	78
			219	00	07	08
			223/1	00	06	83
			223/2	00	00	50
			226	00	10	12
			231/1	00	03	03
			231/2	00	07	08
			234/1/1	00	02	27
			234/1/2	00	02	27
			234/1/3	00	03	03
			239/2	00	05	81
			242/1	00	07	59
			242/2	00	01	26
			247/1	00	02	78
			247/2/1	00	02	02
			247/2/2	00	00	50
			250/1	00	04	04
			250/2	00	00	75

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		36	9	00	01	01
			13	00	04	30
			14	00	10	87
			16/1	00	01	51
			16/2	00	04	80
			17	00	08	60
			25	00	12	90
		49	5	00	00	25
		50	1	00	14	42
			2	00	00	50
			9	00	01	01
			10	00	13	66
			12	00	05	81
			13	00	09	36
			17	00	04	55
			18	00	10	62
			24	00	13	66
			25	00	00	75
		55	10/1	00	08	60
			10/2	00	01	01
			11/2	00	08	85
			12	00	04	04
			18/2/2	00	01	77
			19	00	12	90
			22	00	00	25
			23/1/1	00	09	36
			23/1/2	00	03	79
			23/2	00	00	25
			24/1	00	00	25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	56	4/2	00	01	26	
	5	00	13	15		
	6/1	00	05	06		
70	3/3	00	02	78		
	4	00	11	38		
	7	00	08	09		
	6	00	07	33		
	15	00	12	14		
	16/2	00	00	25		
73	21	00	11	63		
74	2	00	04	55		
	3	00	09	61		
	7	00	05	06		
	8	00	10	12		
	14/1	00	04	30		
	14/2	00	09	61		
	15	00	02	02		
	16/1	00	04	04		
	16/2	00	06	07		
	25/1	00	02	78		
83	1/1	00	03	79		
	1/2	00	05	56		
	2/1	00	03	79		
	2/2/1	00	00	50		
	8	00	00	25		
	9	00	14	16		
	12	00	02	78		
	13	00	08	85		
	18	00	00	25		
	95	00	01	51		
	97	00	03	28		
	103	00	02	27		
	319	00	01	01		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			327	00	01	01
			331	00	01	26
			332	00	01	26
			336	00	00	25
8. नथेहा	141	56	13	00	01	51
			17/1	00	00	50
			17/2	00	02	27
			18	00	08	09
			23	00	00	50
			24	00	13	40
	57		4	00	04	04
			5	00	09	86
			6	00	10	12
			15	00	00	25
	58		10/1	00	02	27
			11	00	13	91
			12/2	00	00	25
			19	00	10	62
			20/2	00	03	54
			23	00	03	28
			22/2	00	10	87
	78		21	00	09	10
	79		2	00	00	25
			3	00	13	66
			7	00	10	12
			8	00	04	30
			14	00	10	12
			15/1	00	01	77
			15/2	00	01	26
			16	00	12	90

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	79	17	00	00	25	
		25	00	04	80	
	83	1	00	11	38	
		2	00	02	53	
		9	00	12	65	
		10	00	00	25	
		12	00	02	78	
		13	00	09	10	
		17/2	00	01	77	
		18	00	13	66	
		23	00	00	50	
		24	00	13	91	
	103	10	00	01	77	
		11	00	13	66	
		19	00	08	34	
		20	00	05	81	
		22	00	11	63	
		23	00	01	77	
	104	4	00	05	06	
		5	00	08	60	
		6	00	08	85	
	109	2	00	00	25	
		3	00	13	40	
		7	00	07	84	
		8	00	06	32	
		14	00	11	89	
		15	00	01	77	
		16/1	00	08	34	
		16/2	00	05	06	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		109	17	00	00	25
			25	00	05	31
		110	21	00	07	33
		123	21	00	01	51
		124	1	00	12	14
			2	00	01	51
			9	00	12	39
			10/1	00	00	25
			12	00	04	30
			13	00	09	86
			14	00	02	02
			16	00	01	01
			17	00	14	42
			18	00	02	53
			24	00	00	75
			25/1	00	02	78
			25/2	00	10	37
		126	5	00	00	25
		127	1	00	13	66
			2	00	03	54
			8	00	04	30
			9	00	12	39
			10	00	00	25
			13/1	00	05	56
			13/2	00	05	56
			14	00	03	79
			15	00	00	25
			16	00	13	15

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	127		17	00	05	31
	128		19	00	03	03
			20	00	12	65
			21	00	00	75
			22	00	10	87
			23	00	11	63
			24	00	07	33
			25	00	00	25
	133		8	00	07	84
			9	00	12	39
			10	00	12	39
	134		1	00	12	39
			2	00	12	39
			3	00	09	86
			4/2	00	06	83
			5	00	02	02
			6	00	09	86
			7/2	00	06	83
			8	00	01	77
	135		4	00	05	31
			5	00	12	90
			165	00	02	53
			172	00	01	51
			175	00	04	30
			205	00	01	51
			211	00	01	01
			219	00	01	77
			224	00	01	01

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			389	00	02	78
			591	00	02	27
			616	00	01	77
			617	00	01	26
			618	00	00	75

[फा. सं. आर-31015/42/2009-ओ.आर-II]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st October, 2009

S. O. 2939.—Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, published in the Gazette of India vide number S.O. 1942 dated the 13<sup>th</sup> July 2009, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User In Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transportation of Petroleum Products from Raman Mandi to Bhatinda in the State of Punjab by the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited for implementing the "GGSR Products Evacuation Project pipeline from Raman Mandi to Bhatinda" in Tehsil Talwandi Saboo, District Bhatinda, in Punjab State;

And whereas, copies of the said gazette notification were made available to the public on 06.09.09.

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report to the Central Government.

And whereas, the Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is acquired;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of users in the said land shall instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest from the date of publication of this declaration, in the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited free from all encumbrances.

## SCHEDULE

Tehsil : TALWANDI SABOO		District : BHATINDA		State : PUNJAB		
Name of Village (1)	Hadbast No. (2)	Mustatil No. (3)	Khasra / Killa No. (4)	Area		
				Hectare (5)	Are (6)	Square Metre (7)
1. RAMSARA	122	23	21	00	00	25
			24	6	00	00
				15	00	54
				16	00	06
				25	00	01
			32	1	00	38
				9	00	57
				10	00	75
				12	00	62
				13/1	00	25
				13/2/1	00	50
				18/1	00	53
				18/2	00	09
				19/1	00	26
				23	00	38
			38	3/2	00	38
				7/2	00	08
				8	00	07
				13	00	25
				14/2	00	81
				16	00	25
				17	00	65
				24/1/1	00	51
				24/1/2	00	25
				24/2	00	50
				25/1	00	55
				25/2	00	31
			47	5/1	00	62
				5/2	00	27
				6	00	26

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		48	1/1	00	00	25
			1/2	00	00	75
			10	00	12	39
			11/1	00	02	78
			11/2	00	03	03
			12	00	05	06
			19/2	00	12	65
			22	00	03	54
			23	00	08	60
		56	3	00	11	89
			4	00	01	77
			7	00	11	89
			8	00	00	50
			14/1	00	05	31
			14/2	00	06	57
			16	00	04	30
			17	00	08	09
			24	00	00	25
			25	00	11	38
		63	5	00	11	38
			94	00	01	01
			95/1	00	01	77
			96/1	00	01	51
			97	00	01	77
			98	00	01	01
			100	00	01	01
			115/2	00	03	03
			186	00	00	50
			193	00	00	25
2. RAMAN	121	23	7/1	00	04	30
			7/2	00	04	30
			14	00	11	13
			17	00	10	12

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		23	18	00	01	26
			23	00	08	09
			24	00	04	04
	59		3	00	11	38
			8/1	00	02	27
			8/2	00	05	81
			13	00	10	37
			18	00	11	13
			22	00	00	25
			23	00	11	13
	65		2	00	01	01
			3	00	10	12
			8	00	08	09
			9	00	03	03
			12	00	00	50
			13	00	10	62
			18	00	11	13
			23	00	11	13
	94		2	00	00	25
			3	00	10	87
			8	00	08	60
			9/1	00	00	75
			9/2	00	01	77
			12	00	06	07
			13	00	05	06
			18	00	02	53
			19	00	08	60
			22	00	11	13
			23	00	00	25
	106		2	00	11	13
			9	00	11	13
			12	00	11	13
			19/1	00	01	51

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
		106	19/2 22	00 00	09 09	61 61	
		136	2 9 10 11 12 20 21/1 21/2	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	07 10 00 03 00 08 08 00	08 12 25 54 25 60 34 25	
		149	1	00	00	25	
			336 337 341 343 350 540 1313 1329	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	01 01 00 01 03 02 00 01	01 77 50 51 28 27 50 01	
<b>3. BAGHA</b>		120	7	6 15/1 16/1/1 16/1/2 16/1/3 16/2/1 16/2/2 25	00 00 00 00 00 01 00 00	09 11 00 05 00 01 00 11	61 13 25 06 50 01 50 13
		36	5/1 5/2 6/1 6/2 14/1	00 00 00 00 00	09 00 09 01 00	61 50 61 51 75	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	36		15/2	00	10	37
			16/1	00	04	04
			16/2	00	01	01
			16/3	00	02	02
			17	00	04	04
			24	00	08	09
			25/1	00	01	26
			25/2	00	01	01
			25/3	00	00	75
	44		4	00	10	62
			5/1	00	00	25
			7	00	11	13
			14/1/1	00	10	12
			14/2	00	01	01
			17	00	11	13
			24/1	00	06	57
			24/2	00	05	06
	76		4/1	00	09	10
			4/2	00	01	51
			7/2	00	11	13
			14	00	11	13
			17	00	11	89
			18	00	00	25
			23/1	00	00	25
			23/2	00	01	26
			24	00	05	81
	85		3	00	04	55
			4	00	06	57
			7	00	03	03
			8/1	00	03	54
			8/2	00	04	55
			13	00	10	87
			14	00	00	25
			18/1	00	05	06

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	85	18/2	00	06	07	
		23/1	00	09	10	
		23/2	00	02	02	
	113	3	00	11	13	
		8	00	11	13	
		13	00	11	13	
		18	00	11	13	
		23	00	11	13	
	121	2/1	00	09	61	
		2/2	00	00	25	
		3/1/1	00	01	01	
		3/2	00	01	51	
		9	00	09	36	
		10	00	05	31	
		11	00	13	66	
		20	00	01	01	
	122	15	00	01	01	
		16	00	12	90	
		25	00	11	13	
	134	4	00	00	25	
		5	00	12	39	
		6/1	00	04	55	
		6/2	00	03	54	
		7	00	03	03	
		14	00	07	59	
	134	15/1	00	01	77	
		15/2	00	01	77	
		16	00	00	25	
		17	00	10	87	
		24	00	11	13	
	137	4/1	00	03	79	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			154	00	01	51
			161	00	00	75
			168	00	03	03
			169	00	01	01
			171	00	02	27
			193	00	03	79
			237	00	00	75
<b>4. BANGI NIHARLSINGH</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>5</b>	22	00	00	25
			23	00	05	31
		<b>18</b>	6	00	00	75
			13/1	00	11	63
			13/2	00	01	26
			14/1	00	07	33
			15	00	06	07
			18	00	05	56
			19	00	08	09
			21/2	00	00	25
			22/2	00	11	89
		<b>19</b>	3/2/2	00	00	25
			4	00	05	06
			5	00	12	14
			6/1	00	00	25
			7/1	00	05	56
			7/2	00	00	50
			8/1	00	02	53
			8/2	00	08	60
			9	00	12	65
			10	00	07	59
			11	00	03	03
		<b>20</b>	1/1	00	10	87
			1/2	00	01	77
			2	00	08	34
			3	00	00	25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		26	1	00	11	63
			2/2	00	02	02
			10	00	12	39
			11	00	00	75
		27	6	00	00	75
			15	00	12	14
			16/1	00	07	59
			17/2	00	03	28
			24	00	12	39
		43	3	00	04	30
			4/2	00	08	85
			8	00	12	39
			12/1	00	07	08
			12/2	00	00	75
			13	00	05	81
			19	00	12	39
			21/1	00	07	84
			21/2	00	00	25
			22	00	04	30
		53	1/1	00	12	39
			10	00	03	03
		54	5	00	00	25
			6	00	10	62
			14	00	00	50
			15	00	12	39
			16/1	00	01	51
			17/1	00	03	79
			17/2	00	07	33
			23	00	00	50
			24	00	10	62

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		69	3 4 8 13 18 23	00 00 00 00 00 00	07 01 10 11 11 11	08 26 87 13 13 13
		79	3 8 12 13 18 19/1 19/2 22 23	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	11 11 00 10 07 01 02 08 02	38 38 50 87 08 77 53 60 02
		96	2 3 9 12 19 22/1 22/2	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	11 00 11 11 11 01 10	13 25 13 13 13 01 62
		107	2 9 10 11 12 19 20 21 22	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	11 11 00 04 08 03 08 10 00	13 13 50 04 09 54 60 12 25
		123	1 10 11	00 00 00	11 11 11	13 13 13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		123	20	00	11	13
			21	00	11	13
		136	1	00	11	63
			10	00	09	10
			11	00	05	56
			20/2	00	00	50
		137	5	00	00	25
			6	00	02	53
			15	00	05	56
			16	00	08	60
			25/1	00	00	25
			193	00	02	27
			195/1	00	01	77
			203/1	00	01	77
			209/1	00	01	77
			210	00	08	34
			211	00	01	77
			240	00	01	01
			243	00	01	01
5. BANGI RULDHU	37	14	17	00	07	08
			24	00	11	13
		18	4	00	07	08
			7/1	00	08	85
			7/2	00	02	53
			14/1	00	00	25
			14/2	00	11	38
			17	00	03	03
			18	00	07	08
			23	00	12	14
		41	2/2	00	03	54
			3/1	00	03	54
			3/2	00	00	25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		<b>41</b>	9/1	00	00	50
			9/2	00	11	38
			11	00	01	51
			12/1	00	02	27
			20/1	00	00	75
			20/2	00	11	13
			21/1	00	00	50
			21/2	00	04	30
		<b>42</b>	25	00	01	26
			<b>44</b>	5/1	00	07
				5/2	00	03
				6	00	04
				7	00	00
				16	00	03
				243	00	03
				272	00	00
				309	00	01
<b>S. KOTESWARA</b>	<b>44</b>		150	00	06	07
			151	00	10	12
			152	00	21	75
			159	00	23	02
			160	00	08	85
			199	00	06	57
			201/2	00	06	57
			202	00	17	96
			212/1	00	01	51
			268/1	00	10	12
			268/2	00	03	03
			269/1	00	14	92
			269/2	00	00	50
			269/4	00	12	14

[ भा II—खण्ड 3(ii) ]

पारंपरिक ग्रन्थालय : वसंतपुर 24, 2009/वर्ष 2, 1930

604

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	270/1	00	20	24		
	275/2	00	07	59		
	278/2	00	10	87		
	278/3	00	08	60		
	278/4	00	00	50		
	278/5	00	01	51		
	282	00	31	87		
	283/1/2	00	07	33		
	283/1/1/1	00	02	27		
	283/1/1/2	00	15	68		
	283/2	00	02	78		
	302	00	03	03		
	351/1	00	05	06		
	373	00	03	28		
	388	00	36	16		
	391/1	00	01	51		
	391/2	00	26	31		
	392	00	27	83		
	404/1	00	18	22		
	404/2	00	08	00		
	405	00	27	83		
	416	00	19	22		
	646	00	01	77		
	1306	00	03	28		
	1359/2	00	02	02		
	1360/1	00	05	58		
	1360/2	00	18	73		
	1361/1	00	09	10		
	1361/2	00	04	55		
	1361/3	00	04	55		
	1361/4	00	10	12		

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			1362	00	00	50
			1363	00	05	31
			1369/1	00	02	78
			1370/1	00	25	04
			1370/2	00	00	50
			1408	00	06	83
			1446/1	00	07	59
			1446/2	00	10	62
			1447	00	10	12
			1448	00	13	66
			1449	00	20	74
			1451	00	01	01
			1477	00	00	25
			1478	00	01	01
			1479	00	22	77
			1480/1	00	11	89
			1497	00	01	77
			1498/1	00	23	78
			1499	00	12	14
			1505/3	00	00	25
			1506/1	00	06	32
			1506/3	00	16	19
			1507/1	00	09	36
			1507/2	00	04	55
			1510	00	05	06
			1511/1	00	00	50
			1511/2	00	04	55
			1521	00	01	51
			1527/1	00	14	67
			1528	00	02	02
			1557	00	04	30

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			1558	00	04	55
			1560/2/1	00	00	25
			1560/2/2	00	15	93
<b>7. NASIBPURA</b>	<b>56</b>		33/1/1	00	06	83
			33/1/2/1	00	09	10
			38	00	27	83
			41	00	27	83
			46	00	27	83
			49	00	26	56
			127	00	01	51
			130	00	02	78
			215	00	05	56
			216/1	00	02	78
			219	00	07	08
			223/1	00	06	83
			223/2	00	00	50
			226	00	10	12
			231/1	00	03	03
			231/2	00	07	08
			234/1/1	00	02	27
			234/1/2	00	02	27
			234/1/3	00	03	03
			239/2	00	05	81
			242/1	00	07	59
			242/2	00	01	26
			247/1	00	02	78
			247/2/1	00	02	02
			247/2/2	00	00	50
			250/1	00	04	04
			250/2	00	00	75

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	36		9	00	01	01
			13	00	04	30
			14	00	10	87
			16/1	00	01	51
			16/2	00	04	80
			17	00	08	60
			25	00	12	90
	49		5	00	00	25
	50		1	00	14	42
			2	00	00	50
			9	00	01	01
			10	00	13	66
			12	00	05	81
			13	00	09	36
			17	00	04	55
			18	00	10	62
			24	00	13	66
			25	00	00	75
	55		10/1	00	08	60
			10/2	00	01	01
			11/2	00	08	85
			12	00	04	04
			18/2/2	00	01	77
			19	00	12	90
			22	00	00	25
			23/1/1	00	09	36
			23/1/2	00	03	79
			23/2	00	00	25
			24/1	00	00	25

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	56	4/2	00	01	26	
		5	00	13	15	
		6/1	00	05	06	
	70	3/3	00	02	78	
		4	00	11	38	
		7	00	08	09	
		6	00	07	33	
		15	00	12	14	
		16/2	00	00	25	
	73	21	00	11	63	
	74	2	00	04	55	
		3	00	09	61	
		7	00	05	06	
		8	00	10	12	
		14/1	00	04	30	
		14/2	00	09	61	
		15	00	02	02	
		16/1	00	04	04	
		16/2	00	06	07	
		25/1	00	02	78	
	83	1/1	00	03	79	
		1/2	00	05	56	
		2/1	00	03	79	
		2/2/1	00	00	50	
		8	00	00	25	
		9	00	14	16	
		12	00	02	78	
		13	00	08	85	
		18	00	00	25	
		95	00	01	51	
		97	00	03	28	
		103	00	02	27	
		319	00	01	01	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			327	00	01	01
			331	00	01	26
			332	00	01	26
			336	00	00	25
<b>8. NATHEHA</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>56</b>	13	00	01	51
			17/1	00	00	50
			17/2	00	02	27
			18	00	08	09
			23	00	00	50
			24	00	13	40
	<b>57</b>	4	00	04	04	
		5	00	09	86	
		6	00	10	12	
		15	00	00	25	
	<b>58</b>	10/1	00	02	27	
		11	00	13	91	
		12/2	00	00	25	
		19	00	10	62	
		20/2	00	03	54	
		23	00	03	28	
		22/2	00	10	87	
	<b>78</b>	21	00	09	10	
	<b>79</b>	2	00	00	25	
		3	00	13	66	
		7	00	10	12	
		8	00	04	30	
		14	00	10	12	
		15/1	00	01	77	
		15/2	00	01	26	
		16	00	12	90	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		79	17	00	00	25
			25	00	04	80
		83	1	00	11	38
			2	00	02	53
			9	00	12	65
			10	00	00	25
			12	00	02	78
			13	00	09	10
		17/2	00	01	77	
			18	00	13	66
			23	00	00	50
			24	00	13	91
		103	10	00	01	77
			11	00	13	66
			19	00	08	34
			20	00	05	81
			22	00	11	63
			23	00	01	77
		104	4	00	05	06
			5	00	08	60
			6	00	08	85
		109	2	00	00	25
			3	00	13	40
			7	00	07	84
			8	00	06	32
			14	00	11	89
			15	00	01	77
		16/1	00	08	34	
		16/2	00	05	06	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	109	17	00	00	25	
		25	00	05	31	
	110	21	00	07	33	
	123	21	00	01	51	
	124	1	00	12	14	
		2	00	01	51	
		9	00	12	39	
		10/1	00	00	25	
		12	00	04	30	
		13	00	09	86	
		14	00	02	02	
		16	00	01	01	
		17	00	14	42	
		18	00	02	53	
		24	00	00	75	
		25/1	00	02	78	
		25/2	00	10	37	
	126	5	00	00	25	
	127	1	00	13	66	
		2	00	03	54	
		8	00	04	30	
		9	00	12	39	
		10	00	00	25	
		13/1	00	05	56	
		13/2	00	05	56	
		14	00	03	79	
		15	00	00	25	
		16	00	13	15	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	12/2	17	08	05	31	
	125	19	00	03	03	
	20	00	12	65		
	21	00	00	75		
	22	00	10	87		
	23	00	11	63		
	24	00	07	33		
	25	00	00	25		
	126	8	00	07	84	
	9	00	12	39		
	10	00	12	39		
	127	1	00	12	39	
	2	00	12	39		
	3	00	09	86		
	42	00	06	89		
	5	00	02	02		
	6	00	00	00		
	7/2	00	00	88		
	8	00	01	77		
	128	4	00	05	31	
	5	00	12	98		
	165	00	02	53		
	172	00	01	51		
	175	00	00	38		
	205	00	01	51		
	217	00	01	01		
	219	00	01	77		
	224	00	01	01		
	385	00	02	78		
	591	00	02	22		
	616	00	01	77		
	617	00	01	26		
	618	00	00	75		

**श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय**

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2009

**का. आ. 2940.—**ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की थारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ पटियाला के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ओद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-I, चण्डीगढ़ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 115/1997) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/301/95-आई आर (बी-1)]  
अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

**MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT**

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2009

**NOTIFICATION**

**S.O. 2940.—**In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 115/1997) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I, Chandigarh as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Patiala and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-9-2009.

[No. L-12012/301/95-JR (B-1)]  
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE SHRI GYANANDRA KUMAR SHARMA,  
PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT-I,  
CHANDIGARH**

**Case I.D. No. 115/1997**

Smt. Alka Gupta, Kathi No. 30-A, Guru Nanak Nagar,  
Near Lal Mandir, P.O. Model Town, Jalandhar  
City-144003 ....Applicant

Versus

The Regional Manager, State Bank of Patiala, Region-I (J), Ambedkar Chowk, Jalandhar.

**APPEARANCES**

For the Workman : Shri Tek Chand Sharma,  
Advocate.

For the Management : Shri N. K. Zakhmi,  
Advocate.

**AWARD**

Passed on 11-09-2009

Government of India vide Notification No. L-12012/301/95-IR (B-1) dated 8-4-97, by exercising its powers under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter referred to as the Act) referred the following Industrial dispute for adjudication of this Tribunal :—

"Whether the action of management of State Bank of Patiala, Jalandhar in terminating of the services of Mrs. Alka Gupta w.e.f. 16-5-94 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled and from what date?"

After receiving the reference, the parties were summoned. Parties turned up and filed their respective pleadings. On perusal of the pleadings of the workman, it is evidently clear that the workman challenged her termination on the grounds of violation of principle of natural justice. As per the contention of the workman no enquiry was conducted before terminating her services. It was also contended by the workman that she provided with a Medical Certificate of a Registered Medical Practitioner and the management arbitrarily directed her to produce the Medical Certificate from the CMO without depositing the requisite amount. It was further contended by the workman that even if, her absent was a misconduct; an enquiry would have been conducted by the management before terminating her services. On the basis of the above contentions, the workman has prayed for setting aside the order dated 7-7-1995 terminating her services through her compulsory retirement with effect from 8-5-1994 and for a consequential order for her reinstatement into the services along with consequential benefits.

The management of the bank appeared and contested the claim of the workman by filing written statement. It was the main contention of the bank that her services were not terminated by the bank, but due to long unauthorized absence from the services, she was presumed to be voluntarily retired from the services; in compliance of the provisions contained in Clause 17A of the 5th Bipartite settlement dated 10-4-2009. It was further contended by the management of the bank that she was habitual in making unauthorized absence and had remained on leave without pay for 335 days during the calendar year from 1990 to 1994. Thereafter, she applied for the Medical leave with effect from 16-05-1994 to 30-6-1994 and she sought extension till 7-7-1994. Her application for extension of Medical Leave was supported by the Medical Certificate issued by a private Medical Practitioner. She was directed by the management of the bank to provide with the Medical Certificate issued by the CMO as per the rules of the bank. She neither complied with the order regarding providing the Medical Certificate from the CMO nor joined the duties. Consequently after issuing a one month notice for her

unauthorized absence on her 90 days unauthorized absence, she was presumed to be retired from the services.

Proper opportunity for filing the evidence was provided to the parties. Smt. Alka Gupta, the workman filed her affidavit and she was cross-examined by the learned counsel for the management on 14-7-2003 and 22-5-2006. On the other hand Sri Charan Das filed the affidavit on behalf of the bank. The witness of the bank could not be cross-examined. Accordingly, as per the principle of law, justice and good conscious prevailed in the Tribunal no weightage shall be given to the contents of an affidavit filed by the witness of the bank. Certain documents have been filed by the bank from Annexure M-1 to M-7. All these Annexures have been admitted by the workman in her cross-examination dated 14-7-2003 and 22-5-2006.

I have heard the parties at length and perused the entire materials on record. Clause 17A of the 5th Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-1989 provides an opportunity to the management of the banks to take appropriate action on inaction of any workman for unauthorized absence. As per the provisions of clause 17A of the 5th Bipartite Settlement, if any workman remains on unauthorized absent continuously for 90 days (three months), the management can give a notice for 30 days for showing cause for said unauthorized absence. If the workman after receiving the notice joins the services, no consequence will follow. But, if the workman did not join the services nor explained the cause for unauthorized absence, the workman shall be presumed to be voluntarily retired from the services on expiry of 30 days notice.

In this case, the workman applied for the medical leave with effect from 16-5-1994 to 30-6-1994 and sought extension upto 7-7-1994. The medical leave extension application was also supported by a Medical Certificate of private Medical practitioner. On 6-6-1994 the management of the bank informed the workman to provide with the Certificate by CMO. It is provided in the rules of the management that a certificate of CMO/other such Government Medical Officer as provided in the rules, shall be given in support of the sickness of the workman. The letter was received but the workman did not bother to provide with the Medical Certificate of CMO nor joined the duties. The correspondence between the management of the bank and the workman shows that it was in the notice of the workman that her medical leave application has been rejected by the management of the bank on the grounds that medical leave were not available in her account. Instead of it, she did not reported for duties nor filed the explanation for her remaining unauthorized absence.

On 27-8-1994 the management of the bank again informed the workman to provide the Certificate of CMO in support of her application but in vain. Thereafter, a

registered notice was served upon the workman on 26-10-1994 asking the workman to join duties within 3 days from the receipt of the letter. The workman did not respond to the letter. Thereafter, on 1-12-1994 a registered notice for 30 days was given to the workman informing her to join the duties by 31-12-1994, failing which she will be deemed to be voluntarily retired from the services.

The workman has admitted to receive all the correspondence as mentioned above in her cross-examination. Thus, from 16-5-1994 the workman was on unauthorized absence from the duties and on 1-12-1994 a registered notice was served upon her asking her to join the duties within 30 days, which is the requirement of clause 17A of 5th Bipartite Settlement dated 10-4-1989. This notice was received, but neither the workman joined the duties, nor explain the reasons for her remaining unauthorized absence. The notice was given after 90 days of unauthorized absence of the workman and she was rightly presumed to be retired from the services on expiry of 30 days notice in compliance of the provisions of Clause 17A of the 5th Bipartite settlement dated 10-4-1989. There is no illegality in the order passed by the management presuming her voluntarily retirement from services with effect from 16-5-1994 from which she was unauthorized absent from the services. The workman, accordingly, is not entitled for any relief. Let Central Government be approached for publication of Award, and thereafter, file be consigned to record room.

G. K. SHARMA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2009

कल. आ. 2941.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतात्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 159/94) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं: एल-20012/39/1994-आई आर (सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जावास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2009

S.O. 2941.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 159/1994) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. 1, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23-9-2009.

[No. L-20012/39/1994-IR(C-1)]  
SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 1),  
DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference U/s. 10(1) (d) (2A) of the  
Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

**Reference No. 159 of 1994**

**PARTIES**

Employers in relation to the management of Mohuda  
Area No. II of M/s. BCCL.

AND

Their workmen

**PRESENT**

Sri H. M. Singh, Presiding Officer

**APPEARANCES**

For the Employers : Shri R. N. Ganguly,  
Advocate

For the Workman : Shri D. Mukherjee,  
Advocate

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, the 9th September, 2009

**AWARD**

By Order No. L-20012(39)/94-IR (Coal-I) dated 22/25-7-1994 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-sec. (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the General Manager, Mohuda Area No. II M/s. BCCL, P.O. Mohuda (Dhanbad) in dismissing Shri Kala Chand Das, Loader w.e.f. 16-6-93 is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled?”

2. Written statement has been filed on behalf of the concerned workman stating that he had been working as a permanent Loader at Lohapati Colliery since long with unblemished record of service. The management issued a false and frivolous charge-sheet dated 19-9-92 to the concerned workman for allegedly introducing one Mahesh Chandra Mishra dismissed CMPF Clerk of Bhatdih Colliery in the Bank of India as Khagendra Nath Chatia. The concerned workman replied to the charge-sheet denying the charges emphatically. The concerned workman submitted before the management that the allegation as levelled in the charge-sheet does not constitute any misconduct. So the management has got no power to issue charge-sheet or to suspend him from service. The charge-

sheet was issued by the Dy. CME, Lohapati Colliery who has got no authority to issue charge-sheet or to suspend an employee under the provisions of Certified Standing Order of M/s. BCCL. On that score alone the charge-sheet and suspension order was illegal, arbitrary and void ab initio. The concerned workman represented before the management against the illegal and arbitrary charge-sheet and the suspension order but without any effect. So the union raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad against the illegal and arbitrary suspension order. During the pendency of the conciliation proceeding the management dismissed the concerned workman by conducting an invalid and irregular enquiry. Even in the invalid and irregular enquiry the concerned workman was not afforded full opportunity to represent his case or to cross-examine the management's witnesses. The Enquiry Officer was appointed by an unauthorised person who has got no authority under the provisions of Standing Order to appoint an Enquiry Officer. The Enquiry Officer was biased and prejudiced against the concerned workman and he completed the empty formalities at the back of the workman. Even in the invalid and irregular enquiry the charges against the concerned workman were not established still then the workman concerned was dismissed from service by an unauthorised person. After failure of conciliation proceeding the dispute has been referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. It has been submitted that the dismissal of the concerned workman was against the provisions of Certified Standing Orders and against the settled law of the land and his dismissal was too harsh and disproportionate to the alleged offence.

It has been proved before this Tribunal to answer the reference in favour of the workman by directing the management to reinstate the concerned workman with full back wages and other consequential benefits.

3. Written statement has been filed by the management stating that one Mahesh Chandra Mishra, the Coal Mines Provident Fund Clerk of Bhatdih Colliery of Mohuda Area devised some fraudulent method of withdrawing provident fund amount deposited in the name of different workman of the colliery in the Coal Mines Provident Fund and in that connection the concerned workman, Kalachand Das, a loader of Lohapati Colliery of Mohuda Area became a party in adding and abating Mahesh Chandra Mishra, in commission of fraud and dishonesty in withdrawing the amount lying in the name of different workman. Mahesh Chandra Mishra manipulated the documents and applied for marriage advance loan from CMPF in the name of Khagendra Nath Chatia, Mining Sirdar of Bhatdih Colliery and got the loan for Rs. 18,000 only sanctioned from the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner and a crossed cheque No. 872642 dated 28-8-1990 was deposited in the Bank of India, Chas Branch for payment of Rs. 18,000 to Khagendra Nath Chatia. Mahesh Chandra Mishra opened a Savings Bank Account

bearing Pass Book No. 14351 in the Bank of India, Chas Branch and the concerned workman identified Mahesh Chandra Mishra as Khagendra Nath Chatia, to facilitate Mahesh Chandra Mishra to withdraw the amount of Rs. 18,000 deposited in the name of Khagendra Nath Chatia by the Coal Mines Provident Fund Commissioner. Khagendra Nath Chatia, Mining Sirdar had neither applied for any loan nor he was knowing anything relating to the transaction and as soon as he realised the fraudulent transaction of Mahesh Chandra Mishra, he reported the matter to the management regarding the conduct of Mahesh Chandra Mishra and to the Bank for cheating him by withdrawing the amount of Rs. 18,000 from his Coal Mines Provident Fund Account. The departmental action was taken against Mahesh Chandra Mishra, who was dismissed from his service. In course of investigation of the entire transaction it transpired that the concerned workman, Kalachand Das was actively participated in the transaction facilitating Mahesh Chandra Mishra, impersonating him as Khagendra Nath Chatia and opening a bank account in the name of Khagendra Nath Chatia and withdrawing the amount of Rs. 18,000 from the Coal Mines Provident Fund. Khagendra Nath Chatia, Mining Sirdar had neither applied for any loan nor he was knowing anything. On the basis of aforesaid facts a charge-sheet dated 19-9-1992 was issued to the concerned workman charging him for commission of misconducts under clauses 26.1.11, 26.1.12, 26.1.13 and 26.1.15 of the Certified Standing Order of the Company. It is submitted that the concerned workman committed the misconduct of theft, fraud and dishonesty in connection with Company's business and property and indulged in corrupt practices and caused loss to one workman of the company facilitating withdrawal of Rs. 18,000 from the Provident Fund amount which was misappropriated by Mahesh Chandra Mishra. The concerned workman submitted his reply to the aforesaid charge-sheet on 22-9-92 denying the allegations levelled against him. The management decided to get the matter enquired and accordingly appointed Shri J. U. Khan, Senior Personal Officer, Bhurungia Project, as Enquiry Officer, to conduct the departmental enquiry relating to the charge-sheet dated 19-9-92 and Shri R. S. Mahapatra was appointed as management representative to present the case before the Enquiry Officer. According to the Enquiry Officer, he held the enquiry fairly and proper and in accordance with the principles of natural justice after giving full opportunity to the concerned workman to defend his case. Thereafter the Enquiry Officer submitted his enquiry report holding the concerned workman guilty of the charges levelled against him. The management considered the enquiry report submitted by the Enquiry Officer and as the misconduct committed by the concerned workman was very serious in nature, he was dismissed from services w.e.f. 16-6-93.

It has been prayed that an award be passed holding that the action of the management in dismissing the concerned workman from his service was legal and justified and he is not entitled to any relief.

4. Both the parties have filed their respective rejoinders admitting and denying the contents of some of the paragraphs of each other's written statement.

5. On 6-9-2005 the domestic enquiry was held fair and proper. No oral evidence was adduced by either party. The enquiry papers have been marked as Ext. M-1, M-2, M-3, M-4, M-5 and M-6.

6. Main argument advanced on behalf of the workman that there is no violation of Standing Order on which basis charge-sheet has been issued to him because the act committed in course of employment regarding any violation of Standing Order. As per charge-sheet issued by the management, Ext. M-1 which shows that the management has mentioned violation of Company's Standing Order 26.1.11 which prescribes theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with company's business or property 26.1.12—giving false information regarding one's particular; 26.1.13—indulging in corrupt practices and 26.1.15—causing wilful damage to work in progress or to the property of the employer. Under these four clauses the charge-sheet has been issued to the concerned workman, but it does not relate any offences as per provision of Certified Standing Orders of the Company. So it shows that the charge-sheet which has been issued to the concerned workman regarding identification to unknown person does not come within the purview of violation of Standing Orders of the Company. Another argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman that no second show cause notice was given after charge-sheet. In this respect Ext. M-6 shows that no second show-cause notice has been given to the concerned workman which shows violation of natural justice.

Another argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman that a criminal case which has been filed against the concerned workman regarding lodging of F.I.R. In that very case he has been discharged and exonerated by the Court and when no criminal case has been proved, so no departmental enquiry can be made on this ground. As per photo copy filed by the workman in GR Case No. 3322/94/T.R. No. 530/98 he has been discharged on 3-9-1998. Moreover no cognizance has been taken against the concerned workman as per order passed on 14-6-94 by Spl. J.M., Dhanbad in R.C. 2(5)92 (D)—State Vs. Kalachand Das & others. So when no cognizance has been taken against him, he was discharged. It shows that no defence has been taken against the concerned workman on which basis he has been dismissed.

Another argument advanced on behalf of the concerned workman that the Enquiry Officer has not been examined or any witness of the Bank or any handwriting expert has been examined who has stated that the concerned workman has identified Mahesh Chandra Mishra as another person showing him as Khagendra Nath Chatia, even Khagendra Nath Chatia has not been examined by the Enquiry Officer which shows that Enquiry Officer has not

examined Khagendra Nath Chatia or any employee of the Bank and no handwriting expert has been examined to show that the concerned workman has identified by his signature to Mahesh Chandra Mishra. Regarding territorial jurisdiction the employer has got no extra-territorial jurisdiction to punish when the act by the employee is outside the scope of employment. It has been argued that the employer is Guru or mentor of the workman for their well regulated cultural advancement, if the power to regulate the behavior of the workman outside the duty hours and at any place whenever they may be was conferred upon the employer, contract of service may be reduced to contract of slavery. It has been further argued that if the misconduct not defined in standing order then the allegation cannot constitute misconduct and the workman cannot be punished. The aforesaid principle has been laid down by Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case reported in 1983 Lab. I.C. 1909 between Glaxo Laboratory (P) Ltd. Vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court, Meerat. The same view again confirmed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court which has been reported in Supreme Court Service Rules—(Vol-II) 239=1985 (I) LLJ 507 between Rasik Lal Vaghajibhai Patel Vs. Ahmedabad Municipal Corporation and another. The same view again reiterated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SCLJ (I) 173 between A. L. Kalra Vs. Project & Equipment Corporation of India Ltd.

The dismissal of the concerned workman can be treated as illegal, arbitrary for the reason that no second show-cause notice was issued before order of dismissal. In this respect it has been held by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Current Labour Report 1991 page 61 between Union of India & Ors Vs. Md. Ramjan Khan and Allahabad High Court in 2002(94) FLR 1076 between Tej Kishore Sunder Vs. State of U.P., Jharkhand High Court in 2004 JLJR 282 between Uranium Corporation Ltd. Vs. Presiding Officer, CGIT No. 1, Dhanbad, and also Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court in 2008(2) JLJR 513 between Krishna Murari Sahay Vs. Steel Authority of India Ltd.

7. The management's counsel argued that the enquiry has been held fair and proper, so it cannot again scrutinised in hearing on merit of the case. In this respect learned counsel for the workman argued that after introduction of Sec. 11-A of the I.D. Act, the Tribunal can appreciate and re-consider the evidence and come to a conclusion in one way or other even the enquiry was held by the employer and finding of misconduct arrived at, the Tribunal can defer from the finding and can hold that no misconduct proved which is reported in SCLJ (10) page 159 between workmen of Firestone Type & Rubber Co. Vs. The Management & Ors. There is no evidence of connivance with the concerned workman in withdrawing Rs. 18,000 from the Bank. The matter was referred to C.B.I. and after conducting thorough enquiry the C.B.I. had come to the conclusion that the concerned workman was innocent and he had no role of fraudulent withdrawal of money from the Bank and

accordingly the C.B.I. filed no charge-sheet against the concerned workman, so he was discharged by C.B.I. Court on 14-6-94. It has been argued that when the concerned workman has been acquitted by the Court on the same charge and the local P.S. has not found any case against the concerned workman then he cannot be dismissed and such order be illegal as per laid down by Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court reported in 2005 (2) JLJR 351 Sheo Chandra Jha Vs. State of Bihar & Ors.

8. The concerned workman referred 2009 (120) FLR 610 between Roop Singh Nagi Vs. Punjab National Bank, in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down:—

“Dismissal from Service—Appellant peon in respondent Bank, was dismissed from service for misconduct relating to stealing draft book, fraud/ embezzlement—He was thought discharged in criminal case for same allegation Inference drawn in disciplinary enquiry not supported by any evidence—More suspicion is not enough for proof—Report of Disciplinary Authority not supported by any reason—A decision must be arrived at on some evidence, which is legally admissible—Order of dismissal from service not sustainable—Appellant is directed to be reinstated with full back wages.

The order of the disciplinary authority as also the appellate authority are not supported by any reason. As the orders passed by them have severe civil consequences, appropriate reasons should have been assigned. If the enquiry officer had relied upon the confession made by the appellant, there was no reason as to why the order of discharge passed by the Criminal Court on the basis of self-same evidence should not have been taken into consideration. The materials brought or record pointing out the guilt are required to be proved. A decision must be arrived at on some evidence, which is legally admissible. The provisions of the Evidence Act may not be applicable in a departmental proceeding but the principles of natural justice are. As the report of the Enquiry Officer was based on merely ipse dixit as also surmise and conjectures, the same could not have been sustained. The inferences drawn by the Enquiry Officer apparently were not supported by any evidence. Suspicion, as is well known, however high may be, can under no circumstances be held to be a substitute for legal proof.”

It has also been argued that justice should be tempered with mercy which has been held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in a case reported in 1989 Lab. I.C. 1043. He has also referred 1983 Lab. I.C. 1909 in which the Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—‘Misconduct neither defined nor enumerated in Standing Orders—Not punishable merely because employer believes it to be misconduct ex post facto. (Industrial Disputes Act, 1947).

Some misconduct neither defined nor enumerated and which may be believed by the employer to be misconduct ex post facto would not expose the workman to a penalty. It cannot be left to the vagaries of management to say ex post facto that some acts of omission or commission nowhere found to be enumerated in the relevant standing order is nonetheless a misconduct not strictly falling within the enumerated misconduct in the relevant standing order but yet a misconduct for the purpose of imposing a penalty."

He has also referred SCLJ (I) 173 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court held—"Employees' (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1975—Employees in public sector—Employees in Project and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd.—Misconduct—Removal from service—Misconduct not falling under any of aforesaid rules—Removal held not to be proper—Failure on part of instant employees in Corporation to return advances for House Building and for purchasing motor cycle—No misconduct—Remedy is provided in Rules.

Where misconduct when proved entails penal consequences, it is obligatory on the employer to specify and if necessary define it with precision and accuracy so that any ex post facto interpretation of some incident may not be camouflaged as misconduct. Rule 5 prescribes various misconduct for which action can be taken against an employee governed by the rules. Failure to keep to such high standard of moral, ethical or decorous behaviour befitting an officer of the company by itself cannot constitute misconduct unless the specific conduct falls in any of the enumerated misconduct in Rule 5. (Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1975. Any attempt to telescope Rule 4 into Rule 5 must be looked upon with apprehension because Rule 4 is vague and of a general nature and what is unbecoming of a public servant may vary with individuals and expose employees to vagaries of subjective evaluation."

Also referred Current Labour Report 1991 (SC) 61 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down—"Disciplinary proceedings whether necessary to supply to delinquent copy of Inquiry Officer's report—Whether he is entitled to make any representation against the same—Whether any change is brought about by the 42nd Amendment—Held that supply of a copy of the inquiry report along with recommendations, if any, in the matter of proposal punishment to be inflicted would be within the rules of natural justice and the delinquent would therefore be entitled to the supply of a copy thereof and that the Forty Second Amendment has not brought about any change to this position."

He has also referred 2002(94) FLR 1076 (Allahabad High Court) in which it has been held :—

"Dismissal from service—Neither the copy of inquiry report supplied to petitioner—Nor any show cause

notice issued for proposed punishment—Therefore, the impugned dismissal order is legally not sustainable—Order quashed—Directed to be reinstated with 50% back wages."

Hon'ble Supreme Court in Yognath D. Bagde V. State of Maharashtra and another, had held that :

"..... a delinquent employee has the right of hearing not only during the enquiry proceedings conducted by the Enquiry Officer into the charges levelled against him but also at the stage of which those findings are considered by the disciplinary authority and the latter, namely, the disciplinary authority forms a tentative option that it does not agree with the findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer. If the findings recorded by the Enquiry Officer are in favour of the delinquent and it has been held that the charges are not proved, it is all the more necessary to give an opportunity of hearing to the delinquent employee before reversing those findings. The formation of opinion should be tentative and not final. It is at this stage that the delinquent employee should be given an opportunity of hearing after he is informed of the reasons on the basis of which the disciplinary authority has proposed to disagree with the findings of the Enquiry Officer. This is in consonance with the requirement of Article 311 (2) of the Constitution as it provides that a person shall not be dismissed or removed or reduced in rank except after an enquiry in which he has been informed of the charges against him and given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in respect of those charges. So long on a final decision is not taken in the matter, the enquiry shall be deemed to be pending. More submission of findings to the disciplinary authority does not bring about the closure of the enquiry proceedings. The enquiry proceedings would come to an end only when the findings have been considered by the disciplinary authority and charges are either held to be not proved or found to be proved and in that event punishment is inflicted upon the delinquent. That being so, the 'right to be heard' would be available to the delinquent up to the final stage. This right being a constitutional right of the employee cannot be taken away by any legislative enactment or service rules including rules made under Article 309 of the Constitution."

Also referred SCLJ (10) 159 in which Hon'ble Supreme Court laid down :—

"Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, Sec. 11-A—Domestic enquiry held by the employer—Power of Tribunal to interfere with findings of misconduct recorded in enquiry—Cases where proper and valid domestic enquiry was held before passing order of punishment—Power of Tribunal previous to

enactment of Section 11-A and position subsequently changed by this Section—Cases where no enquiry was held by employer or enquiry held was defective.

Cases where an employer has held a proper and valid domestic enquiry before passing the order of punishment previously the Tribunal had no power to interfere with its findings of misconduct recorded in the domestic enquiry unless one or other infirmities pointed out by the Supreme Court in India Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., existed. The conduct of disciplinary proceeding and the punishment to be imposed were all considered to be a managerial function with which the Tribunal had no power to interfere unless the finding was perverse or the punishment was so harsh as to lead to an inference of victimisation or unfair labour practice. In view of this position the limitations imposed on the powers of the Tribunal by the decision in Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. case can no longer be invoked by the employer. The Tribunal is now at liberty to consider not only whether the finding of misconduct recorded by an employer is correct, but also to differ from the said finding, if a proper case is made out.”

The workman also referred 2008 (2) JLJR 513 in which Hon’ble Jharkhand High Court held :—

“Service Law—Departmental Proceedings—punishment of reduction of salary—before imposing punishment no second show cause notice served nor copy of enquiry report given by disciplinary authority—petitioner admittedly given no opportunity to defend himself nor informed on the basis of which impugned punishment awarded to him—clear case of prejudice and violation of principles of natural justice—appellate authority while dismissing petitioner’s appeal, also not made any discussion on several grounds advanced by petitioner—impugned orders quashed—directed to pay amount of deducted wages for suspension period.” And 2005 (3) JLJR 351 in which Hon’ble Jharkhand High Court laid down—“Service Law—Dismissal—petitioner proceeded against departmentally as well as facing criminal action simultaneously for charges of defalcation and corruption—departmental proceeding not stayed despite prayer made by petitioner to this effect and dismissal was made earlier to the disposal of criminal proceeding in which the petitioner was subsequently acquitted—writ petition allowed with obvious consequences.”

The workman also referred 2002 (3) JLJR 469 in which Hon’ble Jharkhand High Court laid down :—

“Service Law—Dismissal—Petitioner dismissed from services for trying to out-rage the modesty of a

workman—victim lady could not be examined due to her death but the disciplinary authority relying upon FIR and statement recorded by Police held that the charges have been rightly proved—order of dismissal based on FIR and statement recorded by police cannot be sustained in law—besides, when the petitioner was acquitted in criminal case in respect of same charges then the disciplinary authority or appellate authority is bound to reconsider the matter and pass appropriate order.”

9. From the above discussion it shows that the Enquiry Officer has not considered the discharge by Criminal Court regarding same offence and Disciplinary Authority has also not considered the same before imposing the punishment of dismissal. No second show-cause notice was issued prior to his dismissal and copies of the enquiry proceeding and report were also not supplied to the concerned workman before dismissal which is illegal and void ab initio in which law laid down by Hon’ble Supreme Court and High Court. In the enquiry proceeding no handwriting expert was examined nor any bank employee has been examined to show that the concerned workman has identified Mahesh Chandra Mishra as Khagendra Nath Chattia. Khagendra Nath Chattia has also not been examined by the Enquiry Officer. All these show that there is no misconduct as per provision of Certified Standing Orders of the Company.

10. Accordingly, I render the following award :—

The action of the management of M/s. BCCL, Mohuda Area, in dismissing Shri Kala Chand Das, Loader w.e.f. 16-6-1993 is not justified. The concerned workman is entitled for re-instatement in service with 50% back wages and other consequential benefits. The management is directed to reinstate him in service within 30 days from the date of publication of the Award.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 2942.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 266/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/108/2000-आई आर (सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2009

S.O. 2942.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 266/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. 1, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. B.C.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-9-2009.

[No. L-20012/108/2000-IR (C-1)]  
SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 1), DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

Reference No. 266 of 2000

#### PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of Bhuli Township Admn. of M/s. B.C.C.L.

AND

Their workmen

#### PRESENT

Sri H. M. Singh, Presiding Officer

#### APPEARANCES

For the Employers : None

For the Workmen : None

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, 4th September, 2009

#### AWARD

By order No. L-20012/108/2000-IR (C-1), dated 14-9-2000 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication, to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the management of Bhuli Township Administration of M/s. B.C.C.L. in superannuating Sri Chandrama Ram w.e.f. 3-10-1996 is justified ? If not, to what relief is the workman entitled ?”

This case was received in this Tribunal on 25-9-2000. Thereafter, notices were sent to the parties to file written statement by the sponsoring union/workman. In spite of

notices sent by Registered post no written statement has been filed by the workman till 24-8-2009. It, therefore, appears that neither the concerned workman nor the sponsoring union is interested to contest the case.

In such circumstances, I render NO DISPUTE AWARD.

H. M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 सितम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 2943.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधित तंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/प्रम न्यायालय सं. 1, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 58/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/292/1999-आई आर (सी-1)]

स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd September, 2009

S.O. 2943.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 58/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. 1, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. E.C.L. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23-9-2009.

[No. L-20012/292/1999-IR (C-1)]  
SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 1), DHANBAD

In the matter of a reference under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 —

Reference No. 58 of 2000

#### PARTIES

Employers in relation to the management of Nirma Colliery of M/s. ECL.

AND

Their workmen

#### PRESENT

Sri H. M. Singh, Presiding Officer



नई दिल्ली, 24 सितम्बर, 2009

**का. आ. 2945.**—ऑटोगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंटीग्रल कोच फैक्ट्री के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट ऑटोगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औटोगिक अधिकरण, चैनै के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 83/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 24-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/206/2005-आई आर (बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 24th September, 2009

**S.O. 2945.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 83/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Cum-Labour Court, Chennai as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Integral Coach Factory and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 24-9-2009.

[No. L-12012/206/2005-IR (B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT CHENNAI

Wednesday, the 16th September, 2009

#### PRESENT

A. N. Janardanan, Presiding Officer

Industrial Dispute No. 83/2006

[In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), between the Management of Integral Coach factory and their Workman.]

#### BETWEEN

The General Secretary : ...1st Party/Petitioner  
Integral Coach Factory,  
Labour Union,  
Chennai

Vs.

1. The Chief Personnel Officer : ....II Party/1st  
Integral Coach Factory, Respondent  
Chennai-600038
2. The Asstt. Personal Officer/ : ....II Party/2nd  
Workshop  
Integral Coach Factory, Respondent  
Chennai-600038

#### APPEARANCE

For the Petitioner Union : M/s K. M. Ramesh,  
N. Parameswar,  
K. G. Vipranarayanan\*

For the Management : Mr. P. Srinivasan

#### AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide its Order No. L-12012/206/2005-IR (B-1) dated 15-9-2006 referred the following Industrial Dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication.

The schedule mentioned in that order is :

“Whether the action of the management of Integral Coach Factory, Chennai in transferring Sri G. Sridhar (Employee No. 696790) Technician Grade I/Fitter-General) to Patiala and again from Patiala to Tirupati Workshop alongwith the post in administrative interest, is legal and justified? If not, what relief the person concerned is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of Industrial Dispute, this Tribunal has numbered it as 83/2006 and issued notices to both sides. Both sides entered appearance through their respective counsel and filed their Claim, Counter and Rejoinder Statement as the case may be.

3. The averments in the Claim Statement briefly are as follows :

Sri G. Sridhar, Technician Grade-I under the Respondent was transferred to Patiala and therefrom to Tirupati workshop alongwith the post and the Industrial Dispute pertains to the same. He a Staff Council Member raised dispute regarding outsourcing of regular works in direct conflict with the vowed policy against it. The same resulted in the most valued machinery installed under the modernization programme becoming rusting and staff becoming surplus affecting the service conditions. The administration's invidious attitude to protect the responsible officials got the workmen transferred with the post to Diesel Loco Modernization Works, Patiala by order dated 16-6-2005 without following statutory norms or hearing the workman. The transfer was said to be under administrative interest. Sensing revolt against the action, the transfer was modified to Tirupati workshop by an order dated 1-7-2005 it was due to vindictiveness. The post was still available in ICF itself. The transfer is illegal and mala fide and a colourable exercise of powers. He was posted there in the Production Control Office which shows absence of exigency of service for the transfer. He is only under a bonded obligation to work anywhere in ICF and not anywhere in India. Tirupati office is not under the control of ICF. Majority staff council members manifested their protest and complaint letters were sent to higher authorities which led the administration to be hostile towards the

workman which with a motive harassed him denying leave, bonus, incentive etc. and ultimately contrived to procure him the vindictive transfer out of mala fide, such which transfer has never taken place in the ICF for the alleged reason. Industrial Dispute raised before Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central) having not been successful the same culminated in a failure report which in turn occasioned into the present reference, as per order of the High Court of Madras in the wake of refusal by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour and Employment to refer the issue. His repeated requests thereafter for his re-transfer were in vain but he has since been transferred to Loco Works, Ayanavaram, Chennai. The transfer is vindictive and mala fide and is not legal and justified. The same is liable to be interferred with. Hence the request for an award of re-transfer of the workman back to ICF with all attendant benefits.

**4. In the Counter Statement filed by the Respondents, the contention briefly read as follows :**

Though the petitioner was transferred to Patiala alongwith the post on administrative exigency, the transfer order was not carried out. Considering his request for a posting to a proximate workshop, his transfer order was modified to Tirupati. In the meantime of the reference on request of the petitioner he was posted at Loco Works Perambur on 25-9-2006. ICF being a production unit no unions are recognized. The staff council is an advisory body and the decisions taken are only recommendatory but not bound to be implemented. Mere raising of the issue of outsourcing by the petitioner is not at all a ground to develop invidious attitude towards him. The same issue had been raised by other staff council members, but left with no action taken against them. There is no question of developing animosity against him. Outsourcing is required and is being regularly done in order to provide manpower for the key activities since the target for coach production has been steadily going up and technology changing. It is in the absence of other feasible alternative to achieve the ends and also for having become inevitable for various reasons. On account of outsourcing no staff has been rendered surplus. The stand of the petitioner is an attempt to give a public colour to an administrative action. It is not true to say that the petitioner is victimized on account of his opposition to outsourcing. For transfer of employees there does not warrant any opportunity of being heard on administrative exigency under the general conditions of service. In the letter dated 28-6-2005 what the petitioner has stated for his request for a nearby posting is his family's circumstances as a ground evidencing his willingness to join Tirupati. Employees are transferred in and out of ICF on their request or due to administrative exigency. There is no bond executed by the petitioner to serve only in the ICF. Rule-226 of IREC, Vol. I lays down thereto. Regarding denying of Casual Leave, wages etc., crediting of leave is done on 1st of January and July. The petitioner was relieved

from ICF on 18-6-2005. Bonus for 2004-05 has since been paid to him. He made only one request on 9-8-2005 for his posting at Chennai if not retained at ICF, Chennai. Thus, he was transferred to Loco Works, Perambur which transfer has been on his existing pay and scale alongwith the post, unlike in the normal case of employees where the transferees on request are allowed to retain their pay only and not scale of pay.

Though his is an on request transfer, he has been posted as Technician Grade-I in bottom seniority in his grade unlike unless in the case of other on request transferees where there is an element of direct recruitment at bottom seniority. His given transfer on request is evidence of no vindictive attitude against him. In his request letters no mention has been made about any vindictive attitude. The claim lacks maintainability since the Union espousing it does not have live registration and the workman being not an office bearer of the Union. Under Rule-226 of IREC Vol-1, there is power with the President of India to transfer Railway servant to any other Railway establishment in or out of India. Transfer of workman was on administrative reason by Railway Board. It is not subject to judiciary. Transfer is a necessary incident of service career and assessment of quality, suitability and exigency of administration is to be made by the superiors. The dispute is to be dismissed.

**5. In the Rejoinder Statement filed by the petitioner** it is further contended that it is not correct that the Petitioner Union has no live registration or that the workman is not an office bearer of the Union. There was no urgency for his transfer or relief when he was under the Railway Hospital Sick List at ICF, Chennai-38. Sensing mala fide intention in the transfer the same was questioned then and there by Union and request by the workman and all others to cancel the transfer went in vain. On his request in connection with his hard hit circumstances of financial crisis after his recent marriage, he was posted at Tirupati at Production Control Office in a non-incentive post with no benefit of incentive bonus. Request for change of transfer was addressed to Railway Minister and not to the Railway Board. The request was to retain him at ICF, Chennai. On that aspect, the Respondent is misleading. He was posted only at Loco Works, Perambur that too only on 20-9-2006. The workman had opposed outsourcing and succeeded, which no other staff council member could. The ICF administration targeted him who was a Staff Council Member. His transfer order is born out of vengeance and mala fide and ulterior motive and is not real or genuine or for administrative exigency. ICF has not so far revealed the real reason behind the transfer. Staff Council is constituted for avoiding power excesses and misuse of delegated powers. It is not correct to say that the Respondent is at full liberty to take their own decision despite objection. As Against total number of workmen of 16342 in 1982, in 2007 it is only 13145 workmen to produce 1200 coaches. In spite

of increasing workload, the vacancies are not filled up. But outsourcing is resorted to by the administration for obvious reasons. Due to redeployment of workmen many machines go idle resulting in national loss. There occurred a lunch boycott by the employees for want of jobs. Outsourcing resulted in labour crushing, machine idling, missing hours penalty to workmen, lack of promotion avenues, want of fresh recruitment, etc. Due to the intervention of the workman entrustment of perennial work to private contractor could be prevented and the core activity is at least saved. In the production units there is no permanent negotiating machinery and the Tribunal is attempted to be misled. There is slow attempt to privatize ICF. It is denied that no outsourcing activity has been carried out in the main assembly shop. The workman was transferred with mala fide intention since he opposed outsourcing. He is an ordinary workman without any special skill. There is no need or exigency for transferring him especially when other specially skilled workers are available in ICF. There is no necessity to post the workman in a non-production control office. Railway Board does not know him as an extraordinary workman suitable for exigency of service on transfer. His transfer is occasioned at the instance of the ICF Administration. After causing transfer of the workman, the Respondent is unleashing false reasons to justify it. The workman had made repeated representation to retain him back at ICF, Chennai. He requested by way of appeal only to the Hon'ble Minister for Railways. He never sought for transfer other than to ICF. The workman had explained in a letter to the Minister for Railways regarding mala fides in his transfer. The fact that he was transferred to loco works at Perambur only shows clear mala fide intention. His request to issue a copy of the Railway Board letter No. E(NG)(1051)/TR/14 dated 7-9-2006 to enable him understand the confusion in his transfer was not responded to. The transfer is vitiated and was effected with mala fides.

#### 6. Points for consideration are :

- (i) Whether the successive transfers of the employee to Patiala and there from to Tirupathi along with the post in administrative interest is legal and justified ?
- (ii) To what relief the workman is entitled ?

7. Evidence in this ID consists of the testimony of WW1 and WW2 and Ex. W1 to W43 on the side of the petitioner and the testimony of MW and Ex. M1 to Ex. M4 on the side of the Respondent.

#### Point No. 1

8. The present reference is in the wake of an Industrial Dispute raised before the Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Central), Chennai challenging the transfer of the workman, G. Sridhar, Technician Grade-I, Fitter (General),

ICF, Chennai to Patiala with the post on the alleged reason of "administrative interest". The reluctance of the Ministry of Labour and Employment to refer the dispute on the ground that transfer is a prerogative of the government was overcome by obtaining an order from the High Court of Madras by filing a writ. While the petitioner asserts that the transfer of the workman is vitiated on the ground of mala fides. The Respondent would keenly contend that the transfer is only on administrative exigency and it is only prerogative to transfer its employees in the interest of administration. Admittedly the workman was a member of the Staff Council duly elected under an election process. It is also admitted that under ICF, the Staff Council constitutes the statutory body to negotiate with administration in matters connected with the carrying out of the business and administration under the ICF which is a production unit. The common case of both parties is that there was outsourcing. According to petitioner, outsourcing of regular works resulted in rendering most valued machineries idle, staff becoming surplus against which petitioner as Staff Council Member raised opposition. Out of malice due to the said opposition of the workman he was transferred to Patiala without following statutory norms under the guise of same being on administrative interest. The said transfer is assailed as illegal, mala fide and as done in colourable exercise of powers and therefore as vitiated. It is pointed out by the learned counsel for the petitioner that the fact that the workman was posted in Patiala in the Production Control Office shows absence of exigency of service. That office is not under the control of ICF. The transfer is challenged as not legal and justified.

9. The contra contentions of the Respondents are that mere opposing of outsourcing by the petitioner is not at all a ground to develop animosity towards the workman. Staff Council is only an advisory body whose advice is not to be implemented. Outsourcing is resorted to due to inevitable reasons. There is no any prejudice occasioned to anybody due to outsourcing. Attempt of the workman is to give a public colour to an administrative action. The petitioner is not victimized on account of his opposition to outsourcing. Employees are transferred in and out of ICF on their request or due to administrative exigency. There is no bonded obligation by petitioner to work in ICF only. He having had requested for the change of transfer before actually joining at Patiala, he was thereafter transferred to Tirupathi and subsequently to Loco Works, Perambur near to ICF, both of which are nearby separated by a common compound wall and thereby not rendering any inconvenience to him by reason of change of his place of employment.

10. Form the pleadings of either parties narrated above and the evidence adduced the following emerge as admitted facts. The concerned workman was a duly elected Member of the Staff Council. There was outsourcing of machines and the workman as member of Staff Council and

a member of registered Trade Union opposed the outsourcing to safeguard the interest of himself and his counterparts. There was an order of transfer of the workman from ICF, Chennai initially to Patiala thereafter to Tirupathi and again to Loco Works at Perambur, Chennai. Though, the workman was given successive transfers after the impugned initial transfer to Patiala twice and third one being to Loco Works, Perambur in Chennai, he has not been favoured with a re-transfer back to ICF itself.

11. In the above background, it is germane to consider whether the transfer of the workman from ICF, Chennai to any place whatever has been one effected due to administrative interest as claimed by the Respondent Administration or whether the same has been one actuated by malice, mala fides and in colourable exercise of powers in order to victimize him and to keep him away from ICF who raised opposition against outsourcing done by the administration. The keen contention of the Respondent administration while is that the raising of any opposition against outsourcing is not a reason for the administration to be hostile towards him so as to place him remotely by effecting a mala fide transfer to him whereas according to the petitioner his transfer is out of mala fide intention and is with a view to victimize him since he has been opposing outsourcing. While again according to the Respondent Administration, other Staff Council Members had also opposed outsourcing but they have not been transferred by the Management. But according to the petitioner, there have been previous transfers given to such of them but he is not in a position to clearly mention those instances specifically. All along the Respondent/Management has been attempting to make out a case that there has not been any victimization against the workman by way of transfer for any reason whatever other than administrative exigency. According to it, the Respondent/Management was always out to favour him. They cite his re-transfer to Tirupathi and thereafter to Loco Works, Perambur at Chennai as matters which would tend to show that it is always favourably disposed towards the workman. But according to the petitioner, the Respondent/Management is meting out hostile treatment towards the workman because of his union activities and his action as a Staff Council Member in connection with the opposition to outsourcing. They would cite specific instances such as that while the workman was only an ordinary worker with no special skill in the ICF, there is no reason why he himself was transferred from ICF when other skilled workmen were available in the ICF. Again the transfer of the workman from ICF to Patiala and thereafter to other places is disadvantageous to him for the reason that there he is not entitled to incentive bonus, those being not production units. ICF is admittedly a production unit. The fact that the workman was posted at Loco Works, Perambur near to ICF which is separated by a common compound wall would well convince the fact that the transfer of the workman

was mala fide and was in colourable exercise of powers. Though the Management was out to give a re-transfer to the workman to Chennai, its reluctance to post him at ICF itself is indicative of the fact that the transfer is due to nothing but the outcome of mala fide intention in colourable exercise of power and an actual victimization of him. While the order of his transfer is explained with reason couched in the terminology "administrative interest" and when the very same ground is the crux of dispute in this case the Management has not come forward to expand the meaning of the said "administrative interest" by disclosing what is that administrative interest. Though generally an order of transfer, is prerogative of the government and it is only necessary to state the ground of a transfer in an abstract manner couched in the phraseologies as above when once the legality, propriety, regularity and fairness of the same ground are assailed it is the bounden duty of the Respondent/Management to elucidate the ground by giving necessary explanation to the same so as to convince all concerned and this Tribunal that the transfer is really due to administrative interest or exigency. But the Management has so far not come forward to divulge what the administrative ground is. Another notable point is that the workman had to be relieved forthwith when he was on sick list at ICF, Chennai-38. It is for the Management to explain what was the urgency for it to visit the workman with a sudden transfer followed by a sudden relief from the office of his post, prior to the impugned transfer. Still another point against the respondent is that it has actually tried to mislead this Tribunal by saying that the workman wanted a transfer only to Chennai whereas it is clearly proved that the workman wanted to be retained in ICF itself.

12. Though the Management is out to make it believe that the transfer is one effected on the grounds of administrative interest it could be found to be not so. Though an enquiry was launched against the workman by issuing a charge memo in the meantime he has been visited with the impugned transfer. The Management did not wait for the outcome of the enquiry. A transfer unless shown to be an outcome of mala fide exercise of power by the authority is always to be upheld. The learned counsel for the petitioner relied on the decision of the Apex Court in (1986) 4 SCC 131 B. VARADHA RAO VS. STATE OF KARNATAKA AND OTHERS wherein the Apex Court has held that "It is an accepted principle that in public service transfer is an incident of service. It is also an implied condition of service and appointing authority has a wide discretion in the matter. The Government is the best judge to decide how to distribute and utilize the services of its employees. However, this power must be exercised honestly, bonafide and reasonably. It should be exercised in public interest. If the exercise of power is based on extraneous considerations or for achieving an alien purpose or an oblique motive it would amount to mala fide and colourable exercise of power. Frequent transfers, without sufficient

reasons to justify such transfers, cannot, but be held as mala fide. A transfer is mala fide when it is made not for professed purpose, such as in normal course or in public or administrative interest or in the exigencies or service but for other purpose, than is to accommodate another person for undisclosed reasons. It is the basic principle of rule of law and good administration, that even administrative actions should be just and fair". He further relied on the decision of the High Court of Madras in C. RAMANATHAN VS. ACTING ZONAL MANAGER FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA AND OTHERS wherein it held that "Courts are chary to interfere with an order of transfer made for administrative reasons. An innocuous order of transfer, which not only on the face of its appears to be one made in order to further administrative interests of an organization, but which even on a deeper scrutiny does not pose any irregular or mala fide exercise of power by the concerned authority, is generally upheld by Civil Courts, as Courts cannot substitute their own opinion and interfere with ordinary orders of transfer of employees or established organizations. But if in a given case, an order of transfer appears to be deliberate attempt to bypass all disciplinary machinery and offend the well-known principle of audi alteram partem if ex facie it is clear that the order of transfer was not made for administrative reasons but was made to achieve collateral purpose, then it is open to the Court to crack the shell of innocuousness which wraps the order of transfer and by piercing such a veil, find out the rival purpose behind the order of transfer. No doubt, a normal order of transfer can be misunderstood as a punitive measure. But, if the circumstances surrounding such an order leads to a reasonable inference by a well-instructed mind, that such an order was made in the colourable exercise of power and intended to achieve a sinister purpose and based on irrelevant considerations, then the arm of the Court can be extended so as to decipher the intention of the order and set it aside on the ground that it is one made with a design and motive or circumventing disciplinary action and, particularly when civil servant is involved, to avoid the stringent but mandatory procedure prescribed in Article 311(2) of the Constitution of India".

13. The foregoing discussion leads me to the conclusion that the impugned transfer of the workman is not a legal or a valid one though it is couched as one made on administrative interest. It could be seen to be done on mala fides and in victimization of the workman in colourable exercise of powers as a substitute for disciplinary action. The said transfer of the workman is not justified and the same is vitiated. The same is liable to be set aside and I do so.

#### Point No. 2

"To what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

14. Resultantly, the transfer of the workman from ICF, Chennai is held not legal and justified and the same is

hereby set aside. The Respondent/Management is ordered to re-transfer the workman to ICF, Chennai with post forthwith. No order as to costs.

15. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, connected and pronounced by me in the open Court on this day the 16th September, 2009).

A. N. JANARDANAN, Presiding Officer

#### Witnesses Examined :

For the I Party/Petitioner : WW1, Sri G. Sridhar

WW2, Sri V. Muralimahobaran

For the II Party/Petitioner : MW1, Sri R. Sivakumar

#### Documents Marked :

On the Petitioner's side

Ex.No.	Date	Description
(1)	(2)	(3)
Ex. W1	14-09-2002	Copy of circular issued by the Respondent results regarding results of Staff Council Election.
Ex. W2	XXX	Copy of Photo Identity Card issued to Shri G. Sridhar as Staff Council Member.
Ex. W3	20-11-2003	Copy of circular issued by the Respondent regarding Off loading/redeployment.
Ex. W4	31-01-2004	Copy of letter from Shri G. Sridhar to the Respondent regarding Prevention of Contract System in Shop 21 and 22.
Ex. W5	XXX	Copy of representation from Staff Council Members to Respondent regarding Prevention of Contract System in Shop 21 and 22.
Ex. W6	28-02-2005	Copy of letter from Sri N. Dorai, Staff Council Member to Respondent regarding reconstitution of SBF Committee for the year 2005.
Ex. W7	18-06-2005	Copy of transfer order issued to Shri G. Sridhar to Patiala.
Ex. W8	20-06-2005	Copy of letter from Sri N. Durai to Respondent regarding Transfer of Sri G. Sridhar.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
Ex. W9	20-06-2005	Copy of letter from Petitioner to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Chennai.	Ex. W26	14-07-2005	Copy of Office Order No. 57/2005 issued by the Respondents regarding inter Railway Transfer.
Ex. W10	21-06-2005	Copy of Letter from Staff Council Members to Chairman, Railway Board regarding transfer of Sri G. Sridhar.	Ex. W27	18-07-2005	Copy of Letter from Sri G. Sridhar to Respondents regarding cancellation of leave.
Ex. W11	21-06-2005	Copy of letter from Sri G. Sridhar to the Respondent regarding transfer.	Ex. W28	24-05-2009	Copy of Letter from CWM, CRS, Tirupati to Sri G. Sridhar regarding transfer grant.
Ex. W12	02-07-2005	Copy of transfer order issued to Sri G. Sridhar to Tirupathi.	Ex. W29	24-05-2006	Copy of letter from Sri G. Sridhar to WPO, CRS, Tirupati regarding availing transfer grant.
Ex. W13	07-07-2005	Copy of letter from Respondent to Sri G. Sridhar.	Ex. W30	25-08-1989	Copy of Registration Certificate of the Petitioner Union.
Ex. W14	14-07-2005	Copy of Office Order issued by CWM, Personnel Branch, Carriage Repair Shop, Tirupathi.	Ex. W31	XXXX	Copy of Bye-laws of the Petitioner Union.
Ex. W15	18-07-2005	Copy of letter from Petitioner to Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central), Chennai raising Industrial Dispute.	Ex. W32	13-11-2004	Copy of Minutes of the General Body Meeting.
Ex. W16	04-08-2005	Copy of memorandum issued by CWM, Personnel Branch, Carriage Repair Shop, Tirupathi imposing punishment on Sri G. Sridhar.	Ex. W33	03-12-2004	Copy of Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting of the Petitioner Union.
Ex. W17	09-08-2005	Copy of Letter from Petitioner Union to the Hon'ble Union Ministry for Railways.	Ex. W34	2005	Copy of list of the Members of the Petitioner Union.
Ex. W18	19-08-2005	Copy of letter from Petitioner to the Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Chennai.	Ex. W35	2005	Copy of list of Office-bearers of Petitioner Union.
Ex. W19	25-09-2006	Copy of letter from Sri G. Sridhar to CWM, Loco Works, Perambur.	Ex. W36	31-05-2005	Copy of Minutes of Executive Committee Meeting of the Petitioner Union.
Ex. W20	17-10-2006	Copy of letter from Second Party enclosing Enquiry Report.	Ex. W37	14-08-2007	Copy of Registration Certificate of the Petitioner Union regarding change of name.
Ex. W21	24-08-2006	Copy of letter from Second Party enclosing Enquiry Report.	Ex. W38	14-08-2007	Copy of letter from Deputy Commissioner of Labour-I, Chennai enclosing amendment of Bye-laws.
Ex. W22	08-05-2006	Copy of Enquiry Report.	Ex. W39	21-05-2005	Copy of Medical Certificate issued by IFC Hospital.
Ex. W23	31-05-2005	Copy of Extract from Dina Thanthi Newspaper.	Ex. W40	16-05-2003	Copy of Memorandum of ICF format regarding Standard Form of Charge-sheet following Rule-9 of the Railway Servants (Discipline and Appeal) Rules, 1968.
Ex. W24	XXXX	Copy of Last Pay Certificate of Sri G. Sridhar.	Ex. W41	22-02-2005	Copy of memorandum of ICF format regarding Standard Form of Memorandum of Charges for imposing minor penalties.
Ex. W25	09-05-2005	Copy of Enquiry Notice issued to Sri G. Sridhar and others.			

(1)	(2)	(3)
Ex. W42	23-01-2004	Copy of letter from Petitioner and Others to the Respondent.
Ex. W43	04-08-2005	Copy of Charge Memorandum issued to Sri G. Sridhar.
<b>On the Management's side</b>		
<b>Ex. No.</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Description</b>
Ex. M1	28-06-2006	Copy of request for change of transfer ordered.
Ex. M2	09-08-2005	Copy of request for change of transfer order.
Ex. M3	07-02-2009	Copy of authorization letter given to Sri R. Sivakumar for letting in evidence on behalf of the Respondent in the ID.
Ex. M4	06-12-2005	Copy of Drawal of PLB for the year 2004-2005 in favour of Sri G. Sridhar. Emp No. 696790 transferred from ICF to CRs, Tirupathi.

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 2946.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्पाईस जेट लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय सं. 1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 43/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/48/2006-आई आर (सीएम-1)]  
स्नेह लता जावास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2009

S.O. 2946.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 43/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. 1, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Spice Jet Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-11012/48/2006-IR(CM-1)]  
SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-  
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO. 1, NEW DELHI

I.D. No. 43/2006

Shri Rambir S/o Sh. Bolaram, .. Workman  
Through Shri P. L. Srivastava,  
C.B.-280, Ring Road,  
Naraina, New Delhi-110028

V.R.

The General Manager, .. Management  
M/s. Spice Jet Ltd., Pt. No. 319,  
Phase-IV, Udyog Vihar,  
Gurgaon, Haryana

#### AWARD

Shri Rambir was working as Loader in Modiluft Ltd., which became scheduled Air Transport Service since 1993, when air transport service permit was issued to it by Director General of Civil Aviation. It was functioning with the support of technical know-how being provided by M/s. Lufthansa. In the year 1996 agreement between Modiluft Ltd. and M/s. Lufthansa was terminated and Director General of Civil Aviation did not renew its permit to operate scheduled air transport service after 19-11-96. Till 23-5-05 airline operations of Modiluft Ltd. were not in existence. On account of ceasurce of airline operations, services of Shri Rambir came to an end.

2. An industrial dispute was raised by Rambir before the Conciliation Officer. Conciliation proceedings failed. Appropriate Government vide its Order No. L-11012/48/2006-IR (CM-I) dated 28-8-2006 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication with following terms of reference:

"Whether the action of the Management of Modiluft/ Royal Airways/Spice Jet Ltd., in terminating the services of Shri Rambir, S/o Sh. Bolaram w.e.f. 1-1-02 is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from which date?"

3. Workman filed claim statement, pleading therein that he worked as Loader with the management till 1-1-2002. According to him he joined services of Modiluft in 1993. He was transferred to M/s Royal Airways and lastly to M/s. Spice Jet Limited. On 1-1-02, he was sent out of the job without any notice or payment of retrenchment compensation. Notice of the demand was sent to the management, which was not responded to by the management. He claims his reinstatement in the services with continuity and full back wages.

4. The management demurred the claim of the workman pleading therein that when air line operations of

Modiluft Limited came to an end on 19-11-96, Rambir abandoned the services. His services came to an end on that very day. Airline business was not done by the management till 23-5-05, the date when airlines operations commenced again. It has been claimed that since the company was inoperative between 1996 to May, 05 there was no question of employing/terminating services of the workman on 1-1-02. Airline operations commenced again with the name of Spice Jet on 23-5-05, after issue of new permit by the DG Staff on 17-5-05. Spice Jet Limited came into existence w.e.f. 23-5-05; consequent to the change in the name of the management. Under these circumstances, there is no substance in the claim filed by Shri Rambir. His services came to an end on 19-11-96, when permit to operate scheduled air transport services was not renewed by the DG Civil Aviation.

5. Workman abandoned the proceedings. Notice was sent to the workman by registered post calling upon him to prosecute his claim. Postal article was received back with the report that the addressee has left the given address for good. Notice was sent to him through P.L. Srivastava, CB 280, Ring Road, Naraina, New Delhi, the address provided by the appropriate Government in terms of reference. Since the workman was not available at the said address nor Sh. Srivastava responded to the notice issued by the Tribunal, under these circumstances the Tribunal could not lay its hand over the workman to call him to prosecute his claim.

6. Affidavit of Shri Sanjay Sharma was filed on behalf of the management. He gave confirmation to facts pleaded by the management in its written statement. To substantiate the stand of the management, Shri Sanjay Sharma proved copy of permit dated 20-11-99, its renewal dated 17-11-95, copy of resolution, dated 28-2-2001, copy of permit to operate scheduled transport service (Passenger) dated 9-5-06 and copy of fresh certificate of incorporation issued, consequent upon change of name. Out of the facts sworn by Shri Sharma and the documents referred above, it came to light that airline operations of Modiluft Limited came to an end on 19-11-96 when permit to operate scheduled air transport service was not renewed by the DG Civil Aviation. Airline operations were re-commenced by the company with the name of Spice Jet Limited on 25-5-05, after issue of new permit on 17-5-05. Spice Jet came into existence on 23-5-05 consequent to the change in the name of the management. All these facts make it clear that in January, 2002 airline operations were not in vogue. Under these circumstances it is apparent that there was no opportunity any situation for Rambir to work as Loader with the management. Consequently it is evident that Rambir has not been able to show that he was in service of the management till 1-1-02. Airline operations commenced again only in May, 2005. All these facts are suggestive that the appropriate government made the reference in the mechanical manner. Rambir was not in service of the management in January, 2002. Under these circumstances

there is no question of adjudication of the fact that services of Rambir were terminated on 1-1-02 and there was no justifiability, fairness and legality in that action. The issue is accordingly answered against the workman to the effect that his services came to an end on 19-11-96. He is not entitled to any relief from the management. The reference is answered accordingly. It be sent to the appropriate government for publication.

09-09-2009

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 25 सितम्बर, 2009

**का. आ. 2947.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14)** की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्पाईस जेट लि. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/त्रिम न्यायालय सं. 1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 66/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/59/2006-आई आर (सी-1)]  
स्नेह लता जवास, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 25th September, 2009

**S.O. 2947.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 66/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court No. 1, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Spice Jet Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.**

[No. L-11012/59/2006-IR (C-1)]  
SNEH LATA JAWAS, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,  
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-  
CUM-LABOUR COURT NO.1, NEW DELHI**

**I.D. No. 66/2006**

Shri Ram Prasad, S/o Sh. Vijay Yadav, ... Workman  
Through Shri P.L. Srivastava,  
C.B.-280, Ring Road,  
Naraina, New Delhi-110028

**Vrs.**

The General Manager, ... Management  
M/s. Spice Jet Ltd., Pt. No. 319,  
Phase-IV, Udyog Vihar,  
Gurgaon, Haryana

### AWARD

Shri Ram Prasad was working as Loader in Modiluft Ltd., which became scheduled Air Transport Service since 1993, when air transport service permit was issued to it by Director General of Civil Aviation. It was functioning with the support of technical know-how being provided by M/s. Lufthansa. In the year 1996 agreement between Modiluft Ltd. and M/s. Lufthansa was terminated and Director General of Civil Aviation did not renew its permit to operate scheduled air transport service after 19-11-96. Till 23-5-05 airline operations of Modiluft Ltd. were not in existence. On account of cessation of airline operations, services of Shri Ram Prasad came to an end.

2. An industrial dispute was raised by Ram Prasad before the Conciliation Officer. Conciliation proceedings failed. Appropriate Government vide its Order No. L-110012/59/2006-IR(CM-I) dated 28-8-2006 has referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication with following terms of reference :

“Whether the action of the Management of Modiluft/Royal Airways/Spice Jet Ltd., New Delhi in terminating the services of Shri Ram Prasad, S/o Sh. Vijay Yadav w.e.f. 1-1-02 is just, fair and legal? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from which date?”

3. Workman filed claim statement, pleading therein that he worked as Loader with the management till 1-1-2002. According to him he joined services of Modiluft in 1993. He was transferred to M/s Royal Airways and lastly to M/s. Spice Jet Limited. On 1-1-02, he was sent out of the job without any notice or payment of retrenchment compensation. Notice of the demand was sent to the management, which was not responded to by the management. He claims his reinstatement in the services with continuity and full back wages.

4. The management demurred the claim of the workman pleading therein that when air line operations of Modiluft Limited came to an end on 19-11-96, Ram Prasad abandoned the services. His services came to an end on that very day. Airline business was not done by the management till 23-5-05, the date when airlines operations, commenced again. It has been claimed that since the company was inoperative between 1996 to May, 05 there was no question of employing/terminating services of the workman on 1-1-02. Airline operations commenced again with the name of Spice Jet on 23-5-05, after issue of new permit by the DG Staff on 17-5-05. Spice Jet Limited came into existence w.e.f. 23-5-05, consequent to the change in the name of the management. Under these circumstances, there is no substance in the claim filed by Shri Ram Prasad. His services came to an end on 19-11-96, when permit to operate scheduled air transport services was not renewed by the DG Civil Aviation.

5. Workman abandoned the proceedings. Notice was sent to the workman by registered post calling upon him to prosecute his claim. Postal article was received back with the report that the addressee has left the given address for good. Notice was sent to him through P.L. Srivastava, CB 280, Ring Road, Naraina, New Delhi, the address provided by the appropriate Government in terms of reference. Since the workman was not available at the said address nor Sh. Srivastava responded to the notice issued by the Tribunal, under these circumstances the Tribunal could not lay its hand over the workman to call him to prosecute his claim.

6. Affidavit of Shri Sanjay Sharma was filed on behalf of management. He gave confirmation to facts pleaded by the management in its written statement. To substantiate the stand of the management, Shri Sanjay Sharma proved copy of permit dated 20-11-99, its renewal dated 17-11-95, copy of resolution, dated 28-2-2001, copy of permit to operate scheduled transport service (Passenger) dated 9-5-06 and copy of fresh certificate of incorporation issued, consequent upon change of name. Out of the facts sworn by Shri Sharma and the documents referred above, it came to light that airline operations of Modiluft Limited came to an end on 19-11-96 when permit to operate scheduled air transport service was not renewed by the DG Civil Aviation. Airline operations were recommenced by the company with the name of Spice Jet Limited on 23-5-05, after issue of new permit on 17-5-05. Spice Jet came into existence on 23-5-05 consequent to the change in the name of the management. All these facts make it clear that in January, 2002 airline operations were not in vogue. Under these circumstances it is apparent that there was no opportunity any situation for Ram Prasad to work as Loader with the management. Consequently it is evident that Ram Prasad has not been able to show that he was in service of the management till 1-1-02. Airline operations commenced again only in May, 2005. All these facts are suggestive that the appropriate government made the reference in the mechanical manner. Ram Prasad was not in service of the management in January, 2002. Under these circumstances there is no question of adjudication of the fact that services of Ram Prasad were terminated on 1-1-02 and there was no justifiability, fairness and legality in that action. The issue is accordingly answered against the workman to the effect that his services came to an end on 19-11-96. He is not entitled to any relief from the management. The reference is answered accordingly. It be sent to the appropriate government for publication.

09-09-2009

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 2948.—ओद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 ( 1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार विक्टोरिया वेस्ट कोलियरी, बी.सी.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके

कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 124/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/263/2004-आई आर (सी एम-II)]  
अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

**S.O. 2948.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 124/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Victoria West Colliery of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-22012/263/2004-IR(CM-II)]  
AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

#### PRESENT

Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer

#### Reference No. 124 of 2005

**Parties** : The Agent, Victoria West Colliery of M/s. BCCL, Barakar, Burdwan

Vrs.

Area Working President, Janta Mazdoor Sangh (HMS), Damagoria Colliery, Kalyaneswari, Burdwan

#### REPRESENTATIVES

For the management : None

For the union (Workman) : None

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated the 29-07-2009

#### AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/

263/2004-IR(CM-II) dated 28-09-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management Victoria West Colliery of M/s. BCCL indissmissing Shri Lilaram Satnami, U.G. Loader from Service vidé letter No. VWC/1204/A/2001/220 dated 1-4-2002 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen is entitled?"

After having received the Order No. L-22012/263/2004-IR(CM-II) dated 28-09-2005 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 124 of 2005 was registered on 17-10-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

The workman nor his authorized representative nor the Union raising this Industrial dispute ever filed statement of claim and did not make their appearance at all. The management too did not take any steps apparently finding the workman's no interest for redressal. As such there is reason to find that no dispute exists and the workman is entitled to no relief. Hence.

#### ORDERED

Let an "Award" be and same is passed as per above. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, new Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

MANORANJAN PATTNAIK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

**का. आ. 2949.**—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार नार्थेन रेलवे के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 169/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/94/2001-आई आर (बी-I)]  
अजय कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

**S.O. 2949.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 169/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Northern Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-9-2009.

[No. L-41012/94/2001-IR(B-I)]  
AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

#### PRESENT

N.K. Purohit, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 169/2001

Ref. No. L-41012/94/2001-IR(B-I) dated : 15-11-2001

#### BETWEEN

Shri Ram Sumer, S/o Shri Sukhram  
C/o Shri D.K. Jha, T-46, B.G.T. Road,  
Kanpur (U.P.)-4

#### AND

1. The Senior Engineer (Works),  
Northern Railway, C.P.C., Old Station,  
Kanpur (U.P.)-4
2. The Assistant Engineer (Chief),  
Northern Railway, C.P.C., Old Station  
Kanpur (U.P.)-4.

#### AWARD

Dated : 14-9-2009

1. By order No. L-41012/94.2001-IR(B-1) dated 15-11-2001 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between Shri Ram Sumer, S/o Shri Sukhram, C/o Shri D.K. Jha, T-46, B.G.T. Road, Kanpur and the Senior Engineer (Works), Northern Railway, C.P.C., Old Station, Kanpur and the Assistant Engineer (Chief), Northern Railway, C.P.C., Old Station, Kanpur for adjudication.

#### 2. The reference under adjudication is :

“Kya Sahayak Abhiyanta (Mulkiyala), Uttar Railway, CPC, Kanpur, dwara Shri Ram Sumer, Fitter ko dinank 6-4-2000 aprahan se anivarya roop se seva nivaratt kar rail seva se prithak kiya jana hayyochit hai? Yadi mahl, to sambandhit karmkar kis anutosh ka hakdaa hai?”

3. It is admitted case of the parties that the workman, Ram Sumer was working under Senior Section Engineer (Works), NR, Kanpur in capacity of Fitter and was served upon a charge-sheet dated 05-12-98 by the Disciplinary Authority for unauthorized absence w.e.f. 22-05-98 to 10-11-98. The Inquiry Officer after conducting the inquiry submitted his inquiry reported dated 22-02-2000 before Disciplinary Officer who imposed punishment of compulsory retirement upon workman vide impugned order dated 05-04-2000. Aggrieved from said punishment order the workman preferred an appeal before Appellate Authority, who rejected the same vide order dated 16-05-2000.

4. The workman in his statement of claim has alleged that the principles of natural justice were not observed during inquiry and he was not afforded proper opportunity to defend himself during inquiry as he was not given documents which form basis of charge sheet in spite of his demand nor was given opportunity to cross-examine the management's witness; accordingly the departmental inquiry was illegal and contrary to Rules and the inquiry report dated 22-2-2000 was erroneous. The workman has also alleged that the Appellate Authority while rejecting his appeal has passed an unreasoned and non-speaking order and accordingly, he has prayed that impugned order dated 05-04-2000 be set aside and workman be reinstated with back wages and continuity in service.

5. The management of Railways on the other hand has denied the allegations of the workman and has submitted that the departmental inquiry was conducted in accordance with principles of natural justice, giving full and proper opportunity to the workman to defend himself and there was nothing illegal with it. It has also submitted that the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority and Appellate Authority are justified and based on merit of the case and accordingly, has prayed that the claim of the workman be rejected with any relief to him.

6. The workman union has filed rejoinder whereby he has only reiterated his averments in the statement of claim and has introduced nothing new.

7. The management of the Railways has submitted photo copy of the entire enquiry proceedings in support of their case. The workman examined himself whereas the management examined Shri Lalit Kumar Singh, Sr. Section

Engineer, Shri Vikas Chandra Nand, Section Engineer (Special) First and Shri B.N. Kushwaha, SSE/TMS R.K. Garg, Sr. Manager in support of their respective case.

8. After hearing arguments of the parties, following orders dated 31-07-2006, deciding the fairness of the departmental inquiry were passed by this Tribunal, which reads as under :

"I come to the conclusion that not only departmental proceedings were not prepared in order but the worker was not provided opportunity to cross-examine the management witness and the findings are beyond the scope of evidence available on record. The findings of the departmental enquiry is therefore set aside being perverse."

9. Accordingly, the opposite party was given opportunity to prove the charges before this Tribunal and date was fixed for filing list of witness and documents by the management. Resultantly, the management of Railways filed documentary evidence and examined Shri Lalit Kumar Singh Sr. Section Engineer in support of their case whereas the workman did not adduce any evidence in spite of ample opportunity being extended to him and finally the case was ordered to proceed ex parte against the workman and the case was listed for arguments. The management filed its written arguments apart from oral submission.

10. Heard representative of the management only and perused entire evidence on record.

11. The workman was charge sheeted vide charge sheet dated 05-12-98 for the following misconduct :

"Aap (Shri Ram Sumer) Adhinstast Khand Abhiyanta/ Karya/Pradhan/Kanpur apni duty se dinanak 22-5-98 se 10-11-98 tak anandhikrat roop se anupasthit rahe. Iske purva aap anupasthit hote rahe hain. Is tarah ke karvahi rail karmachari aacharan adhiniyam 1966 ke niyam 3.I(I)(II) va (III) ke virudh hai."

12. In order to prove the above charge the management has examined Shri Lalit Kumar Singh, Sr. Section Engineer, HQ, NCR, Kanpur, who has stated in his statement on oath that the workman remained absent from his duty without any information to the Railways for period 22-05-98 to 10-11-98. He has further stated that medical certificate said to be issued by Dr. R.P. Jatav is a

fabricated and forged document. The workman was a habitual absentee and despite giving several warning by the railways he did not mend his ways and continued the misconduct on one pretext or the other. In cross-examination he has stated that Dr. R.P. Jatav, Mavai, Fatehpur informed in writing that the workman approached him to obtain the sick and fitness memo on 22-05-98 and 10-11-98 respectively. He was not under his treatment. The said original letter C-41 is on the record. As regard the period of absence, the copy of Service Book has been produced. The statement of the management witness finds support on this fact from his service book that the workman had remained absent for the period mentioned in the charge sheet.

13. It is also pertinent to mention that a supplementary affidavit of Lalit Kumar Singh was submitted on 21-03-2007 but the workman had not availed opportunity of cross-examination on the said affidavit and subsequent to the submission of additional affidavit, the workman has remained absent during proceedings and ex parte or against workman was made vide order dated 13-08-2007. In supplementary affidavit the management witness has referred two letters of Dr. R.P. Jatav dated 04-11-2006 and 16-03-2007, the copies of which have been enclosed along with affidavit, but the management has not produced dr. R.P. Jatav in evidence.

14. The workman has not adduced any evidence in rebuttal of management's evidence. He himself has not come forward in rebuttal of management's evidence. In cross-examination of the management witness Shri Lalit Kumar Singh nothing has come on the basis of which his evidence may be discarded, therefore, on the basis of statement of management witness, Lalit Kumar Singh and documents filed in support of his statement, the charge against the workman stands proved.

15. The case was proceeding ex parte against the workman and there is neither any pleading nor evidence of the workman that the punishment order is wholly disproportionate or he deserves any lesser punishment.

16. Therefore, in view of the above discussion, the action of the railway administration to compulsory retire the workman w.e.f. 06-04-2000 is not unjustified. Resultantly, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

17. Award as above.

Lucknow : N.K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer  
14-09-2009

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 2950.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन औफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधातंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण अं. 1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 30/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/44/2004-आई आर (गी-II)]  
राजेन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

S.O. 2950.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 30/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-12012/44/2004-IR (B-II)]  
RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer  
ANNEXURE

BEFORE DR.R.K.YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER  
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-  
LABOUR COURT NO. 1, NEW DELHI,  
KARKARDoomA COURT COMPLEX DELHI

I.D. No. 30/2004

Shri R.K. Gupta,  
(Through Union Bank Employees  
Union Uttaranchal), Vill. & Post Kaulagarh,  
Opp. Govt. Inter College,  
Dehradun ... Workman

VERSUS

Assistant General Manager,  
Union Bank of India,  
Rajpur Road, Dehradun. ... Management

#### AWARD

Shri R.K. Gupta was working as Head Cashier at Sherpur Khelmau branch of Union Bank of India. On 12-6-98 he went to fetch cash of Rs. 2 lacs from Roorkee branch of the bank. He reached there, obtained cash from the cashier, kept it in a bag and left it unattended. He lost the bag, containing money. Accordingly he was charge sheeted. The Enquiry Officer conducted the enquiry and recorded a finding against Shri Gupta. The Disciplinary Authority awarded punishment of stoppage of one annual

increment. He appealed against the punishment, which was declined. He raised an industrial dispute before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings failed, the dispute was referred to this Tribunal for adjudication by the appropriate Government, vide order No. L-12012/44/2004-IR(B-II), New Delhi, dated 3rd of June, 2004, with following terms:

"Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India in imposing the punishment of stoppage of one annual increment on Shri R.K. Gupta, Special Assistant is justified and legal? If not, what relief is the concerned workman entitled to?"

2. Workman filed his claim pleading therein that he was charge sheeted on 6-8-98. The Enquiry Officer opted not to supply him list of the documents or witnesses, which were to be proved and examined. The enquiry was conducted on one date. No opportunity was given to him to defend himself. The enquiry was in violation of the principles of natural justice. The Disciplinary Authority had not applied his mind to the facts and passed order of punishment in mechanical manner. The Appellate Authority has also dismissed his appeal arbitrarily. He claimed that the order of stoppage of one annual increment may be declared illegal.

3. Contest was given to the claim pleading that the dispute has not been espoused by a union. It has further been pleaded that the claim statement has not been signed by the workman or an office bearer of the union. It has been pleaded that documents were supplied to Shri Gupta. It is not disputed that the enquiry was conducted on one day. However, it has been pleaded that one witness was examined by the management and opportunity was given to the workman to cross examine him. Thereafter the workman had examined three witnesses in his defense. He was given ample opportunity to defend himself. The Enquiry Officer had recorded findings, which are in consonance with the principles of natural justice. Opportunity of being heard was given to the workman and thereafter, punishment of stoppage of one annual increment was imposed on him. His appeal was heard and disposed of by the Appellate Authority. Thus it is clear that the delay in disposal of the appeal has not caused any prejudice to the workman. The management asserts that the claim is liable to be dismissed.

4. Notice was sent to the workman to appear before the Tribunal on 25-5-09. It was sent by registered post through Union Bank Employees Union, Uttaranchal, Village and Post Kaulagarh, opposite Government Inter College, Dehradun, the address provided by the workman in his claim petition. The notice was returned back with the remarks that the addressee was not available at the given address.

5. Notice was again sent to the workman to appear before the Tribunal and prosecute his claim on 19-6-09. It

was also sent by registered post. It was also returned with the same remarks. Therefore, the Tribunal could not lay its hands on the workman to call upon him to prosecute his claim.

Out of facts pleaded by the workman and those projected by the management in its written statement, it came to light that on 12-6-98 the workman was negligent in handling the bag, containing cash of Rs. 2 lacs. He lost the bag and caused loss of Rs. 2 lacs to the bank. He was charge sheeted and departmental proceedings were initiated. The Enquiry Officer examined one witness, namely, Shri Rawat. Workman examined three witnesses in his defence. Workman could not dispute that he went to Roorkee branch of the bank on 12-6-98, collected cash of Rs. 2 lacs, kept it in a bag. He also failed to dispute that he left the bag unattended and lost the money. Therefore, out of facts projected by the parties it is evident that the workman was negligent and for that misconduct he was proceeded departmentally. The Enquiry Officer gave proper opportunities to the workman to cross examine management witness and to examine witness in his defense. He recorded findings against him, copy of which proceedings were supplied to the workman. The workman made representation against the findings and was given personal hearing by the Disciplinary Authority. Thereafter punishment of stoppage of one annual increment was passed against him. He appealed against the punishment, which appeal was declined. All these events make it evident that the principles of natural justice were followed. Punishment, awarded to the workman, being reasonableness and justifiability in the action of the Disciplinary Authority. No interference is called for with the punishment. Accordingly it is concluded that the workman has not been able to show a case justifying interference with the punishment awarded. An award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for its publication.

Dated : 18-9-99 Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 2951.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार यूनियन बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण सं. 1, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 5/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/152/2005-आई. आर. (बी-II)]  
राजेन्द्र कुमार, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

S.O. 2951.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 5/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal No. 1, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Union Bank of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-12012/152/2005-IR (B-II)]  
RAJINDER KUMAR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER, CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM- LABOUR COURT NO.1, NEW DELHI, KARKARDOOMA COURT COMPLEX, DELHI

I.D. No. 5/2006

Shri Mahender Singh (now deceased),  
S/o Jug Lal, r/o H.No. 434/35,  
Now 375/35, Balmiki Basti,  
Janta Colony, Rohtak through  
His wife Shakuntala being legal heir  
and successor

... Workman

Versus

1. Union Bank of India,  
Through its Chief Manager,  
Regional Office,  
Union Bank of India, Gole Market,  
Bhagat Singh Place,  
Connaught Place,  
New Delhi
2. Branch Manager,  
Union Bank of India new Railway Road,  
Bhim Nagar Chowk,  
Gurgaon (Haryana) ... Management

#### AWARD

Mahender Singh was employed as full time sweeper at Gurgaon branch of Union Bank of India. He was in the habit of remaining absent unauthorisedly. Charge sheet was served upon him and one increment was stopped for a period of six months without cumulative effect, vide order dated 15-6-2001, for remaining absent unauthorisedly for 171 days on various dates during the period from 7-8-2000 to 24-5-2001. He did not mend his ways and punishment of stoppage of one increment without cumulative effect was imposed upon him, vide order dated 17-10-2002, for remaining absent unauthorisedly for 259 days on various dates between 25-6-01 to 5-7-02. There was no improvement and punishment of reduction of two stages in time scale of pay was imposed upon him, vide order dated 18-9-2003, for remaining unauthorisedly absent for 91 days on various dates between 5-8-02 to 18-5-03. He again absented himself from duties for 113 days on various dates between 2-9-03

to 25-3-04. A charge sheet was served upon him and Shri Ravi Khanna was appointed as Enquiry Officer. Mahender Singh appeared before the Enquiry Officer alongwith Shri S.K. Brar, his defense representative and pleaded guilty to the charges. The Enquiry Officer recorded his plea of guilty, and held him guilty vide his findings dated 7-8-04. The Disciplinary Authority issued a show cause notice, calling upon Mahender Singh to explain as to why punishment of compulsory retirement, may not imposed on him. He was heard and the Disciplinary Authority awarded punishment of compulsory retirement vide his order dated 7-8-2004. An industrial dispute was raised before the Conciliation Officer. Since conciliation proceedings failed, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. L-12012/152/2005-IR(B-II), New Delhi dated 24-2-2006, with the following terms :

“Whether the action of the management of Union Bank of India to terminate the workman Shri Mahender Singh s/o Jug Lal, Full time Sweeper by way of compulsory retirement w.e.f. 7-8-04 is just and legal? If not to what relief the workman is entitled?”

2. Since the workman expired on 2-12-05, even prior to the reference being made to this Tribunal, Smt. Shakuntala, wife of Mahender Singh filed the claim statement. She pleaded that Mahender Singh was serving as full time sweeper at Ghaziabad Branch of Union Bank of India, since 14-3-2000. When drastic penalty was imposed upon him, no opportunity of being heard was provided. No opportunity to defend himself was given to her husband in the alleged enquiry proceedings. No documents were supplied to him. He was deceived, when his signatures were obtained on certain papers, on the pretext of pardon being granted to him. She presents that order of compulsory retirement dated 7-8-04 is based on no evidence and liable to be discarded. She claims that the management may be ordered to pay arrears of his back wages with interest to his heirs.

3. Management demurred the claim pleading that Mahender Singh was charge sheeted on 25-3-04, which charges were admitted by him during the course of enquiry. He was represented by his defense representative in the enquiry, in whose presence he admitted the charges. The Enquiry Officer submitted his findings, copy of which finding was supplied to him and opportunity of being heard was accorded to him by the Disciplinary Authority. He was personally heard and thereafter punishment of compulsory retirement was awarded to him. It has been claimed that on previous occasions Mahender Singh was charge-sheeted and punished for remaining absent unauthorisedly. Despite punishment being awarded to him, Mahender Singh did not mend his ways. He was again charge-sheeted and he admitted the charge voluntarily, before the Enquiry Officer. Since Mahender Singh was a habitual absentee,

punishment of compulsory retirement was awarded to him, after considering his entire service records. Claim filed by his widow is liable to be dismissed.

4. None appeared on behalf of the management on 10-6-09 as well as on 30-7-09. The matter was proceeded under Rule 22 of the Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules 1957 (in short the Rules). Smt. Shakuntala had examined herself in support of the claim. She raised her submissions in the matter through Shri B.K. Prasad. I have given my careful consideration to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on the issues involved in the controversy are as follows :

5. Smt. Shakuntala deposed that Mahender Singh was her husband, who was working in Ghaziabad Branch of Union Bank of India, as Sweeper. She was married to Mahender Singh about 16 years ago. At the time of her marriage Mahender Singh was working in Rohtak branch of the bank. From Rohtak Branch he was transferred to Ghaziabad Branch of the bank, where he worked continuously. Mahender Singh had expired, copy of whose death certificate is Ex. WW1/1. On the date of his death he was not working with the bank. His services were terminated by the bank three years prior to his death. No notice was served on Mahender Singh by the management. At the time of termination of service nothing was paid to him. Pension was not sanctioned in his favour. After termination till his death Mahender Singh remained unemployed.

6. As per Ex. WW1/1 Mahender Singh expired on 2-12-05. The present dispute was referred to this Tribunal on 24-2-2006. Therefore, it is evident Mahender Singh met his death much prior to the dispute, being referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. Question for consideration comes as to whether there was any dispute existing or apprehended, which could be referred to this Tribunal for adjudication. For an answer to this proposition one has to see the definition of “industrial dispute”. Clause (k) of Section 2 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act), defines industrial disputes, which definition is extracted thus :—

“Industrial dispute” means any dispute or difference between the employers and employers, or between employers and workmen, or between workmen and workmen, which is connected with employment and non-employment or the terms of employment or with the conditions of labour, of any person.”

7. The definition of “industrial dispute” referred above, can be divided into four parts, viz (1) factum of dispute, (2) parties to the dispute, viz. (a) employers and employers, (b) employer and workmen, or (c) workmen and workmen, (3) subject matter of the dispute, which should be connected with—(i) employment or non employment, or (ii) terms of employment, or (iii) condition of labour of any person, and (4) it should relate to an “industry”.

8. The definition of industrial dispute is worded in very wide terms and unless they are narrowed by the meaning given to word "workmen" it would seem to include all "employers", all "employments" and all "workmen", whatever the nature or scope of the employment may be. Therefore, except in the cases where there can be a dispute between the employers and employers and workmen and workmen, one of the parties to an industrial dispute must be an employee or a class of employees. The first point, therefore, to be noticed, perhaps self evident, is that the phrase "employer and workmen", the plural may include singular on either side or any permutation of singular or plural, the masculine including the feminine. In order, therefore, to determine as to whether a controversy or difference or a dispute is an "an industrial dispute" or not, it must first be determined whether the workman concerned or workmen sponsoring his cause satisfy the conditions of clause (s) of Section 2 of the Act.

9. Clause (s) of Section 2 of the Act defines the workman as follows :

(s) Workman means any person (including an apprentice) employed in any industry to do any manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward, whether the terms of employment be express or implied, and for the purposes of any proceeding under this Act in relation to an industrial dispute, includes any such person who has been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with, or as a consequence of, that dispute, or whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has led to that dispute, but does not include any such person—

- (i) who is subject to the Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950), or the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950) or the Navy Act, 1957 (62 of 1957), or
- (ii) who is employed in the police service or as an officer or other employee of a prison, or
- (iii) who is employed mainly in a managerial or administrative capacity, or
- (iv) who, being employed in a supervisory capacity, draws wages exceeding one thousand six hundred rupees per mensem or exercises, either by the nature of the duties attached to the office or by reason of the powers vested in him, functions mainly of a managerial nature.

10. The first part of the definition gives the statutory meaning of the workman. This part of the definition determines a workman by reference to a person (including an apprentice) employed in an "industry" to do any manual unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work for hire or reward. This part determines what a "workman" means. The second part is designed to

include something more in what the term primarily denotes. By this part of the definition, person (i) who have been dismissed, discharged or retrenched in connection with an industrial dispute, or (ii) whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has lead to an industrial dispute, for the purposes of any proceedings under the Act in relation to such industrial dispute, have been included in the definition of "workman". This part gives extended connotation to the expression "workman". The third part specifically excludes the categories of the persons specified in clauses (i) to (iv) of this sub-section. The third part connotes that even if a person satisfies the requirements of any of the first two parts but if he falls in any of the four categories in the third part, he shall be excluded from the definition of "workman". Not only the persons who are actually employed in an industry but also those who have been discharged, dismissed or retrenched in connection with or as a consequence of an industrial dispute, and whose dismissal, discharge or retrenchment has lead to that dispute, would fall within the ambit of the definition. In other words, the second category of persons included in the definition would fall in the ambit of the definition, only for the purpose of any proceedings under the Act, in relation to an industrial dispute and for no other purposes. Therefore, date of reference is relevant and in case a person falls within the definition of workman on that day, the Tribunal would be vested with jurisdiction to entertain it and the jurisdiction would not cease merely because subsequently the workman ceases to be workman.

11. For an existing or apprehended industrial dispute it must be between an employer and the workman. Clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Act empowers the appropriate Government to refer the dispute or any matter appearing to be connected with or relevant to, the dispute whether it relates to any matter specified in the second schedule or third schedule to a Tribunal for adjudication. Sub-section (8) of the said section contemplates that no proceedings pending before a Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal in relation to the industrial dispute shall lapse merely by reason of a death of any of the parties to the dispute being a workman, and such Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal shall complete such proceedings and submit its award to the appropriate Government.

12. The provisions of sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Act gives effect to the proposition that the maxim "actio personalis moritur cum persona" has limited application. The applicability of that maxim depends upon the relief claimed and the facts of each case. In the event of the death of the workman, during the pendency of the proceedings, relief of reinstatement, obviously cannot be granted. In V. Bhaskaran [1982(1) LLJ 485] Kerala High Court has taken a view that if after having raised the dispute, the workman dies, his legal representative can further agitate and prosecute the dispute before the industrial authorities

because, in law a legal representative is not a different person from the deceased, but only continues the persona of the deceased. In Delhi Cloth and General Mills Limited [1985(1) LLJ 36] the Apex Court ruled that when a workman dies during the pendency of the proceedings, his reinstatement becomes impossible. However the court can grant the appropriate relief by ordering the employer to pay his wages till the date of his death. Therefore, it is evident that on the date of the death of workman proceedings before any adjudicating authority, in relation to an industrial dispute, shall not lapse merely by reason of death of any of the parties to the dispute being a workman and the adjudicator is enjoined with a duty to complete such proceedings and submit his award to the appropriate Government.

13. However, the proposition is different when the workman expires even prior to the date when the dispute was referred for adjudication. When a workman dies while the dispute is in the conciliation stage before the Conciliation officer, the dispute will abate by reason of his death, since for raising a dispute it should be between an employer and a workman. On the death of a workman, dispute relating to his dismissal, discharge or retrenchment can be espoused by a union, since issues relating to his discharge, dismissal or retrenchment may affect the other workmen of the industry. In that situation when the dispute is espoused by a union, it can be referred by the appropriate Government and not otherwise. Here in the case the dispute under reference was not espoused by any union. It was raised under Section 2A of the Act. On account of death of Mahender Singh, provisions of Section 2A of the Act ceased to operate in his favour. Therefore, without espousal of the dispute by the union, the appropriate Government was not competent to refer it to this Tribunal for adjudication, on account of death of the workman. Provisions of sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Act would apply to the reference and other proceedings, which are pending on the date of death of the workman before a Labour Court, Tribunal or a National Tribunal and not before a Conciliation Officer. Consequently it is apparent that the appropriate Government lacked jurisdiction to refer this dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication after the death of Mahender Singh, for want of espousal by a union.

14. There is other facet of the coin. The Rules provide procedure for reference of industrial dispute to Boards of Conciliation, Court of enquiry, Labour Court, Industrial Tribunals or National Tribunal. Rule 3 of the Rules makes it clear that an application under sub-section (2) of Section 10 of the Act, for reference of an industrial dispute to a Board, Court, Labour Court, Tribunal or National Tribunal, shall be made in form A and be delivered personally or forwarded by registered post to the Secretary of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and

Employment, the Chief Labour Commissioner (Central), the Regional Labour Commissioner (Central) and the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). Rule 4 contemplates that the said application shall be signed (a) in case of employer by the employer himself or when employer is an incorporated company or other body corporate by the agent, manager or other principal officer of the Corporation; (b) in case of workmen, either by the President and Secretary of a trade union of the workmen, or by five representatives of the workmen duly authorized in this behalf at a meeting of the workmen held for that purpose, and (c) in the case of an individual workman, by the workman himself or by any officer of the trade union of which he is a member or by another workman in the same establishment duly authorized by him in that behalf. In case of an application being signed by a workman of the same establishment, authorized by the workman in that behalf, the workman should not be a member of a different trade union.

15. Claim statement has been filed by Smt. Shakuntla, the widow of the deceased. As is evident Smt. Shakuntla is not a workman working in the same establishment, wherein her deceased husband was working. Therefore, the claim statement has not been filed by a duly authorized person. No case is projected by the widow of the deceased workman that Mahender Singh, during his life time, had filed an application before the Conciliation Officer. When application was filed by a person, not authorized to do so, the appropriate Government was not competent to take note of it for making a reference to this Tribunal under clause (d) of sub-section (1) of Section 10 of the Act. Consequently these facts reaffirm the findings that the appropriate Government lacked jurisdiction to refer dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, since the application was not moved before the Conciliation Officer by a competent person, as detailed in rule 4 of the Rules.

16. Now I would consider the facts. As detailed above, Smt. Shakuntla was not at all aware about the enquiry conducted by the management against her husband. She is oblivious of the facts that her husband was given opportunity to defend himself in the enquiry. She could not spell even a single word about the enquiry as well as procedure adopted by the Enquiry Officer. Not even a word was spoken by the lady to the effect that her husband was not given an opportunity to defend himself by the Enquiry Officer. Therefore, it is evident that Smt. Shakuntla projects a vacuum on the issue as to whether her husband had an opportunity to defend himself before the Enquiry Officer or not. She simply highlights that no notice was served upon her husband nor anything was paid to him at the time of termination of his service. According to her no pension was sanctioned in favour of her husband, who remained unemployed till the date of his death after termination of her service.

17. To establish that the Enquiry Officer has violated the principles of natural justice, the following factors are to be shown :

- (i) The enquiry is defective on account of violations of principles of natural justice.
  - (a) the employee was not informed of the charge against him.
  - (b) No evidence was taken in support of the charges.
  - (c) The witnesses in support of the charges, have not been examined in the presence of the employee.
  - (d) The employee was not given a fair opportunity to cross examine the witnesses examined by the management.
  - (e) The employee was not given a fair opportunity to examine witnesses including himself in his defence, if he so wishes, on any relevant matter.
  - (f) The enquiry officer has not written a report, giving his findings with reasons.
  - (g) The dismissal is founded on a ground which was not included in the charge sheet upon which the enquiry was held.
  - (h) The dismissal is founded on the interrogation of the workmen, without examining any witnesses in support of the charges.
- (ii) The enquiry was not held in accordance with the relevant standing order of the establishment.

18. Smt. Shakuntla nowhere speaks in her testimony that documents were not supplied to her deceased husband by the Enquiry Officer. It is not her case that the Enquiry Officer wrongly recorded plea of guilt of her husband. When proceedings were perused, it came to light that Mahender Singh pleaded guilty to the charge before the Enquiry Officer, in present of S.K. Brar, his defense representative. When Mahender Singh voluntarily admitted the charges before the Enquiry Officer, Enquiry Officer was justified in recording the findings against the workman. Therefore, his report dated 26-5-04 has not come under attack, being violative of the principles of natural justice. The Disciplinary Authority gave an opportunity to the workman to offer an explanation against proposed punishment of voluntary retirement. He heard the workman and considered his past record of service. He passed an order of compulsory retirement on the workman and his order is proportionate to the misconduct. The workman was a habitual absentee and opted not to mend his ways despite punishment being awarded to him thrice. Under these circumstances, punishment awarded to the workman is found to be proportionate to his misconduct.

19. Consequently on the merits too there is no justifiability for any interference with the punishment of voluntary retirement awarded to the deceased workman. Claim filed by Smt. Shakuntla is found to be devoid of merits, besides being incompetent. An award is accordingly passed. It be sent to the appropriate Government for publication.

Dated : 18-9-09

Dr. R.K. YADAV, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

**का. आ. 2952.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14)** की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकारण, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 114/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/371/2004-आई. आर (सी.एम.-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

**S.O. 2952.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 114/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Kajora Area of M/s. ECL, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.**

[No.L-22012/371/2004-IR(CM-II)]  
AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT ASANSOL

Present : Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 114 of 2005

#### PARTIES

The Agent, Lachipur Colliery, Kajora Area of M/s. ECL, Nutundanga, Burdwan.

#### Versus

General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Congress, Gorai Mansion, G. T. Road, Asansol, Burdwan.

#### REPRESENTATIVES

For the Management : None

For the Union (Workman) : None

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated the 27-7-2009

**AWARD**

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/371/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 17-8-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal:

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Lachipur Colliery under Kajora Area of ECL in denying employment to the dependent of Late Khadal Gouda No. 2 Wagon Loader, who died while in service, is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the dependant of deceased workman is entitled?"

After having received the Order No. L-22012/371/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 17-8-2005 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 114 of 2005 was registered on 9-9-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the Court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

The workman nor his authorized representative nor the Union raising this Industrial dispute ever filed statement of claim and did not make their appearance at all. The management too did not take any steps apparently finding the workman's no interest for redressal. As such there is reason to find that no dispute exists and the workman is entitled to no relief. Hence

**ORDERED**

Let an "Award" be and same is passed as per above. Send the copies of the order to Govt. of India Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

**MANORANJAN PATTNAIK**, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

**का. आ. 2953.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधालय के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसाल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संखा 119/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एल-22012/110/2004-आई. आर (सी. एम.-II)]  
अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

**S.O. 2953.**—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 119/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure; in the Industrial Dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-22012/110/2004-IR (CM-II)]  
**AJAY KUMAR GAUR**, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
ASANSOL**

Present : Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 119 of 2005

**PARTIES**

The Agent, Nutundanga Colliery, Pandabeswar Area of M/s. ECL, Nutundanga, Burdwan

Vs.

General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Congress, Gorai Mansion, G. T. Road, Asansol, Burdwan.

**REPRESENTATIVES:**

For the Management : None

For the Union (Workman) : None

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated the 27-7-2009

**AWARD**

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/110/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 29-8-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal:

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Nutundanga Colliery under Pandabeswar Area of M/s. ECL in denying employment to the dependant of Late Helena Bouri, Wagon Loader is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

After having received the Order No. L-22012/110/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 29-8-2005 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for

adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 119 of 2005 was registered on 9-9-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

The workman nor his authorized representative nor the Union raising this Industrial dispute ever filed statement of claim and did not make their appearance at all. The management too did not take any steps apparently finding the workman's no interest for redressal. As such there is reason to find that no dispute exists and the workman is entitled to no relief. Hence

#### **ORDERED**

Let an "Award" be and same is passed as per above. Send the copies of the order to Govt. of India Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

**MANORANJAN PATTNAIK**, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

**का. आ. 2954.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 100/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एल-22012/478/2004-आई आर (सी एम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

**S.O. 2954.—**In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 100/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-22012/478/2004-IR (CM-II)]  
**AJAY KUMAR GAUR**, Desk Officer

#### **AN EXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
ASANSOL**

#### **PRESENT**

Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer

#### **Reference No. 100 of 2005**

#### **PARTIES**

The General Manager, Sripur Area of M/s. ECL, Sripur Bazar, Burdwan.

Versus

The General Secretary, West Bengal Coal Mines Shramik Sabha (HMS), Asansol.

#### **REPRESENTATIVES**

For the management : None

For the union (Workman) : None

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated the 24-7-2009

#### **AWARD**

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/478/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 1-9-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal.

#### **SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Sripur Area of ECL stand in not providing Sri Balbinder Singh, Md. Muslim, Md. Ali Hussain, Sk. Ainul, Sk. Mohiuddin to Grade-I from Grade B is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled ?"

After having received the Order No. L-22012/478/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 1-9-2005 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 100 of 2005 was registered on 9-9-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

The workman nor his authorized representative nor the Union raising this Industrial dispute ever filed statement of claim and did not make their appearance at all. The management too did not take any steps apparently finding the workman's no interest for redressal. As such there is reason to find that no dispute exists and the workman is entitled to no relief. Hence

#### **ORDERED**

Let an "Award" be and same is passed as per above. Send the copies of the order to Govt. of India, Ministry of

Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

**MANORANJAN PATTNAIK**, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 2955.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 126/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल-22012/17/2005-आई. आर (सी. एम.-II) ]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

S.O. 2955.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 126/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-22012/17/2005-IR (CM-II)]  
AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

#### ANNEXURE

#### BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL

Present : Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 126 of 2005

#### PARTIES

The Agent, Parascole Colliery, of M/s. ECL, Burdwan.

Vs.

General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Congress, Gorai Mansion, G. T. Road, Asansol, Burdwan

#### REPRESENTATIVES

For the Management : None

For the Union (Workman) : None

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated the 28-7-2009

#### AWARD

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India

through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/17/2005-IR (CM-II) dated 2-11-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :

#### SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Parascole Colliery under Kajora Area of ECL in not making payment of differential amounts of wages in Clerical grade to Sh. R. K. Bind is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

After having received the Order No. L-22012/17/2005-IR (CM-II) dated 2-11-2005 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute; a reference case No. 126 of 2005 was registered on 5-12-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

The workman nor his authorized representative nor the Union raising this Industrial dispute ever filed statement of claim and did not make their appearance at all. The management too did not take any steps apparently finding the workman's no interest for redressal. As such there is reason to find that no dispute exists and the workman is entitled to no relief. Hence

#### ORDERED

Let an "Award" be and same is passed as per above. Send the copies of the order to Govt. of India Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

**MANORANJAN PATTNAIK**, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 2956.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं ई. सी. एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, आसनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 99/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[ सं. एल-22012/469/2004-आई आर (सी.एम.-II) ]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

S.O. 2956.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 99/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-22012/469/2004-IR (CM-II)]  
AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer  
ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
ASANSOL**

**PRESENT**

Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer  
Reference No. 99 of 2005

**PARTIES**

The Agent, Shyamsundarpur Colliery, Bankola Area of M/s. ECL, Ukhra, Burdwan.

Vs.

General Secretary, Ukhra Colliery Mazdoor Union, Cinema Road, Ukhra, Burdwan.

**REPRESENTATIVES**

For the management	:	None
For the union (Workman)	:	None
Industry : Coal	:	State : West Bengal

Dated, the 28-7-2009

**AWARD**

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Government of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/469/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 31-8-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Shyamsundarpur Colliery under Bankola Area of ECL in denying employment to the dependent of Late Ramchager Bhula, S/Transmer is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the dependant of deceased workman is entitled?"

After having received the Order No. L-22012/469/2005-IR (CM-II) dated 31-8-2005 of the above said reference from the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 99 of 2005 was registered on 9-9-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance

of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

The workman nor his authorized representative nor the Union raising this Industrial Dispute ever filed statement of claim and did not make their appearance at all. The management too did not take any steps apparently finding the workman's no interest for redressal. As such there is reason to find that no dispute exists and the workman is entitled to no relief. Hence

**ORDERED**

Let an "Award" be and same is passed as per above. Send the copies of the order to the Government of India; Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

MANORANJAN PATTNAIK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 2957.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 ( 1947 का 14 ) की धमा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं भारतीय खाद्य निगम के प्रबंधनतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ के पंचाट ( संदर्भ संख्या 163/2002 ) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-22012/197/2001-आई आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

S.O. 2957.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 163/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Food Corporation of India and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-22012/197/2001-IR (CM-II)]  
AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT  
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,  
LUCKNOW**

**PRESENT**

N. K. Purohit, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 163/2002

Ref. No. L-22012/197/2001-IR (CM-II) dt. 2-9-2002

**BETWEEN**

The State Secretary,  
Bhartiya Khadya Nigam Karmchari Sangh,  
5-6, Habibullah Estate, Hazratganj,  
Lucknow

(Espousing case of Sh. Shyam Veer Singh)

The Sr. Regional Manager,  
Food Corporation of India,  
5-6 Habibullah Estate, Hazratganj,  
Lucknow

Dated, the 16-9-2009

#### AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi referred the following dispute No. L-22012/197/2001-IR (CM-II) dated 2-9-2002 to the Presiding Officer, CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of Food Corporation of India, Lucknow in imposing penalty vide order dated 5/13-3-99 and passing appellate order dt. 24/26-5-2000 were legal and justified ? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

2. Subsequently, the order of schedule in the above reference order was substituted by following schedule vide corrigendum dt. 21-1-2004 issued by the Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India, New Delhi.

"Whether the action of the FCI in imposing penalty upon late Shri Shyam Veer Singh vide order dated 2-3-1994 and passing appellate order dated 24/26-5-2000 were legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the dependent of late Shri Shyam Veer Singh workman are entitled ?"

3. In brief, the case of the union is that Sh. Shyam Veer Singh was watchman at Bilsi Depot of Food Corporation of India. He was served with charge sheet No. V&S/4(357)/RO.LKO/86/53 dt. 5/13-3-1989. The said charge-sheet was given for irregularities in stock for which watchman cannot be held responsible. It is alleged that during domestic enquiry a list of 11 defense documents was submitted out of which document 7, 9 and 11 were not provided for inspection and even documents were not brought in the enquiry for its production. Enquiry Officer considered these documents as relevant. Hence the case of workman has been prejudiced and the principle of natural justice has been violated. It is further submitted that charge is vague and does not reveal how and when the workman made shortage of 463 wheat bags. It is alleged that the enquiry officer has failed to consider evidence and version of the workman that the workman was class IV employee and completion of record of the godown was the responsibility and duty of class III employee posted in the depot. The allegations were totally against the job description for watchman in FCI. Sri S. C. Sharma was the AG-III (D) and was made incharge of FSD, Bilsi under direct supervision of Sh. V. S. Suman, AM(D). There was no class III employee posted in the depot. The workman was the only watchman with depot incharge Sh. S. C. Sharma, AG-III (D). The godown were scattered and situated within a distance of 2 kms. there was administrative requirement to

issue gate passes by the workmen which he did as per the orders of the depot incharge and AM (D); thus, it does not amount to misconduct.

4. The union has alleged that Sr. Regional Manager, FCI accepted the enquiry report without application of mind and imposed penalty of compulsory retirement on the workman vide impugned order dt. 2-3-1994. Against the said order, the workman filed an appeal before Appellate Authority who found that the incharge Sh. S. C. Sharma and AM (D) were responsible for alleged irregularity. The appellate authority found the workman had issued gate passes on the order of the depot incharge and AM (D) but it has been wrongly and illegally held that workman had issued gate passes under the signature as depot incharge, Bilsi and for this irregularity he held workman guilty vide order dt. 24/26-5-2000 and modified the penalty of compulsory retirement by imposing punishment of reduction to the minimum scale of pay of the workman for the period of 5 years. It is alleged by the union that alleged order of appellate authority is also totally illegal, arbitrary and erroneous. The trade union therefore, requested that the order of disciplinary authority dt. 2-3-94 and the Appellate Authority order dt. 24/26-5-2000 be set aside.

5. In rebuttal, the FCI has denied the allegations & submitted that charges leveled against the workman were justified and they were supported by the evidence and the enquiry report dt. 19-4-93 was based on material on record. It further submitted that the workman was duty bound for performing the security duty. The disciplinary authority accepted the enquiry report only after considering the merit of the case and evidence on record and the penalty was imposed by him in accordance with law. Subsequently, appellate authority after under going merit of the case modified the penalty order of compulsory retirement to reduction to the minimum of scale of the workman for a period of 5 years. The signing of gate passes on behalf of the depot incharge do not absolve him from the misconduct of misappropriation of the stock in connivance with Sh. S. C. Sharma, Depot Incharge. It has been pleaded in additional pleas that legal heirs of Sh. Shyam Veer Singh are not members of the trade union nor they are actually claimants, thus, the claim is not maintainable as it is filed by the State Secretary of the trade union.

6. The trade union has filed rejoinder wherein apart from reiterating earlier averments made in the statement of claim, it has further stated that proceedings will not lapse due to death of the workman.

7. Following issues have been framed on 24-7-2003 :

- (1) Whether Sh. S. P. Singh has no authority to file present statement of claim if so, its effect.
- (2) Whether the charges leveled against Sh. Shyam Veer Singh were vague, whether the documents were not supplied for inspection and were not

prayed in the enquiry, whether the enquiry officer has failed to consider evidence of the workman and whether the enquiry proceeding were conducted in violation of natural justice if so, its effect.

- (3) Whether the findings of the enquiry officer is perversed and without any basis.
- (4) Whether the punishment order and appellate order is arbitrary illegal and bad in the eyes of law.
- (5) To what relief if any, the workman is entitled.

8. Subsequently following two preliminary issues were framed on 2-9-2004 :

- (1) Whether departmental enquiry was conducted without observing the principle of natural justice.
- (2) Whether the findings of the enquiry officer is perversed.

9. The issue nos. 2 & 3 framed on 27-7-03 are also pertaining to violation of principle of natural justice and perversity respectively but subsequently vide order dt. 2-9-2004 parties were directed to lead evidence on the aforementioned issues only.

10. The management has examined Sh. A. K. Bhatnagar as management witness whereas the union has not examined any witness in support of its case.

11. Heard learned representative of both the sides. Instead of restricting their submissions on preliminary issues, they have made submission in respect of all the issues. Perused the relevant material on record.

12. The learned representative on behalf of the management has contended that the claim of the union on behalf of the workman is not maintainable as the same has been filed by Sh. S. P. Singh, State Secretary, FCI Karamchari Sangh and the secretary has not produced any authority from the legal heirs of the deceased workman whereas the learned representative on behalf of the union has contended that he was trade union secretary who has espoused his claim before the Asstt. Labour Commissioner (Central) Kanpur and the case does not abate after death of the workman during the pendency of the reference.

13. Admittedly, Sh. Shyam Veer Singh has expired on 11-10-2000 during the proceedings of this reference. Sub-Section 8 of the Section 10 envisages that no proceedings pending before the Tribunal in relation to any industrial dispute shall lapse merely by reason by the death of the workman and the Tribunal shall complete such proceedings and submit its award to the appropriate government therefore, consequence of the death of the worker, the proceedings shall not abate. In the circumstances if the

legal heirs of Sh. Shyam Veer Singh have not authorised Sh. S. P. Singh, State Secretary, the case shall proceed. It is the duty of the Tribunal to adjudicate the reference which is made over to it, therefore, the contention of the learned representative on behalf of the management in this regard is not tenable.

14. The learned representative on behalf of the workman has contended that a list was submitted by the workman for providing 11 defence documents out of which document at Sl. Nos. 7, 9 & 10 were not made available to the workman which has caused prejudice and violated the principle of natural justice whereas the learned representative on behalf of the management has submitted that no such objection was raised by the workman during departmental enquiry.

15. In this regard defence brief C-51 submitted by the workman is an admitted document, wherein it is stated that in defence 11 documents were demanded but documents at Sl. Nos. 7, 9 & 10 were not made available to him by the concerned authority which are pertaining to office order, transit shortage for the period and TA bills repectively.

16. How the above documents were relevant and caused prejudice to the workman, has not been shown. There is no oral evidence in this regard. The management witness has not been cross-examined on this point. There is neither pleadings nor any evidence that any objection was raised for not providing the documents demanded by the workman. In view of the above, the contention of the learned representative on behalf of the union that principle of natural justice have been violated is not sustainable.

17. The learned representative on behalf of the union has contended that workman has been punished for the alleged act of issuing gate passes under his signature as depot incharge, Bilsi but there was no such allegation in the charge leveled against the workman. The workman can not be penalized for the charge which has not been framed. The delay in issue of charge-sheet in the present matter and continuance for several years has prejudiced the cause of the workman. He has further contended that the alleged act should not only be wilful but it must also cause damage to work in progress or to any other property but there is no such finding. In support of his contentions, he has placed reliance on the following case laws :

- (1) 2006 (SCC) (L&S) 910 L. B. Bizlani Vs. Union of India
- (2) 2005 (23) LCD 1101 Ayodhya Singh Vs. Oriental Bank of Commerce.
- (3) 1995 FLR (70) 813 Meena Singh Vs. Member Judge, Industrial Court, Jabalpur bench.

18. Per contra, the learned representative on behalf of the FCI has urged that charge leveled against the workman is not vague. Moreover, no such plea was taken

in his reply to the charge. It is also urged that gate passes have been issued by the workman as an incharge for which he was not authorised. The impugned order is justified. He has placed reliance on the following case laws :

- (1) (2006) 7 SCC 588 Om Prakash Manohar Vs. Director of Education & others.
- (2) (2006) 4 SCC 713 Narender Mohan Arya Vs. United India Insurance Co. Ltd.

19. I have given my thoughtful consideration on the rival submissions of both the charges.

20. Admittedly, the workman was served memo (12/2) alongwith statement of Article of charges (12/3) and statement of imputation of misconduct (12/4) in support of article of charges framed. The workman was charge sheeted for the following alleged misconduct :

"Sh. Shyam Veer Singh, WM while posted and functioning at FSD, Bilsa during 1985-86 failed to maintain absolute integrity devotion to duty in as much as he has committed irregularities on account of which corporation has suffered loss of 463 bags = 1824-69-300 qts. of wheat which were detected by the committee appointed by the District Manager, Moradabad vide their report dt. 3-2-86.

For the said losses of wheat stocks found short at FSD, Bilsa. Said Sh. Shyam Veer Singh, WM in connivance with Sh. S. C. Sharma, AG-III (D) the then Depot Incharge, Bilsa is responsible. He thereby contravened regulation 31 & 32 of FCI Staff Regulation, 1971."

21. The enquiry officer found above charge as proved. In concluding para of his report he has observed as under :

"In view of the fact it is clear that the work which was not in his purview of duty committed by him gladly clearly shows that he had some financial gain in doing this job at the most he may prepare the gate passes and request to his Depot Incharge to sign them. But in the instate case the C.C. Sh. Shyam Veer Singh had signed them as Depot Incharge, Bilsa on the aforesaid dates, already mentioned in gate passes with mala fide intention. As such he is equally responsible in the misappropriation of wheat stocks and other articles of FCI mentioned in Ex. P-1 and P-2."

22. It is also not disputed that vide memo dt. 24-4-93, the enquiry report was served upon the workman and after considering his reply the Disciplinary Authority vide its order dt. 2-3-94 (12/11) under Regulation 56 of FCI Staff Regulation 1971 imposed penalty of compulsory retirement from service but subsequently in appeal, filed against the said order, the penalty of compulsory retirement was

modified under Regulation 72 of the Staff Regulation 1971 to the extend of reduction to the minimum scale of pay of workman for a period of 5 years. In the order of appeal dt. 24/26-5-2000, the Appellate Authority has observed as under :

"It is undisputed that gate passes were issued by the appellant. The appellant being Cat. IV employee was not supposed to issue gate passes. This fact was known to the depot incharge and AM (D). I have seen that wheat stock issued from FSD Bilsa without weighment and receipt weight recorded by the destination was taken as dispatch weight by the depot incharge, Bilsa. The stock was transported to Chandausi without escort. It was the responsibility of the Depot Incharge and AM (D) to ensure that stock was dispatched after proper weighment and escort. I have also seen Exb. P. 1 through which Distt. Manager, Moradabad reported that the committee members found that depot records was not maintained by the Depot Incharge since May, 1984. I am of the considered opinion that depot incharge is solely responsible for these irregularities and not the appellant. The wheat stock despatched at the mercy of T.C. that too without conducting weighment proves extended undue favour by the depot incharge/ AM (D) Bilsa with an intention to avoid transit loss and benefit both the contractor and themselves. I also seen Exb. P. 19 in which details of gate passes issued under the signature of appellant. He issued gate passes under his signature as depot incharge Bilsa. For this irregularity I hold the appellant guilty."

23. The management witness Sh. A. K. Bhatnagar has stated that workman was watchman at the relevant time and he unauthorisedly issued gate passes. He has stated in his cross-examination that in above copies of gate passes it is no where mentioned that the same can be signed only by the Depot Incharge. He has further stated that gate passes are to be signed by the person issuing them. He has also stated that as per job description of the Staff of FCI (30/20) watchman has to work as per directions of the seniors. He has also stated that since only two persons were working in depot therefore at one point, the workman Sh. Shyam Veer Singh was deployed.

24. As per job description of the FCI for watchman's beside other job, one of the task mentioned is to perform other related work that may be assigned to him by his superior. As regards issuance of gate passes, the Appellate Authority has observed in the impugned order as under :

"It is undisputed that gate passes were issued by the appellant. The Appellant being Category IV employee was not supposed to issue gate passes. This fact was known to the Depot. Incharge & AM (D), Bilsa. It appears that appellant had issued

gate passes on the direction of Depot Incharge/ AM (D)."

25. Thus it is evident from the impugned order passed by the appellate authority that he was not agreed with the findings of the disciplinary authority on following basic ingredients of the charge levelled against the workman :

- (A) That the workman failed to maintain absolute integrity and devotion to his duty.
- (B) That workman was responsible for losses of wheat stock found short.
- (C) That there was any connivance of the workman with the then Depot Incharge Sh. S. C. Sharma, AG-III.

26. Since the appellate authority has not agreed with the findings of the enquiry officer & disciplinary authority on the above ingredients constituting the charge, the impugned order passed by the disciplinary authority can not be said to be justified. Moreover, the order of the disciplinary authority dt. 2-3-94 stood merged with order dt. 24-5-2000 passed by the appellate authority wherein the only irregularity said to be proved is regarding issuance of gate passes by the workman under his signature.

The appellate authority has observed in its order that workman had issued gate passes under his signature as Depot Incharge as per directions of his superior. Further despite disagreeing with the findings of the enquiry officer on the material point he has held the workman guilty and has imposed punishment for the said irregularity. Evidently, the conclusion drawn by the appellate authority does not commensurate with the findings of holding the workman guilty for alleged charge levelled against the workman.

28. It is alleged in charge levelled against the workman that he had contravened the Regulation 31 & 32 of the Regulation 1971 and he did not maintain absolute integrity and devotion to his duty as the workman has committed irregularities on account of which the Corporation has suffered loss but as per the findings of the Appellate Authority, the Depot Incharge was solely responsible for the alleged misconduct, not the workman. He has not given any findings against the workman for alleged connivance with the Depot Incharge concerned in the misappropriation of wheat bags nor there is any findings that gate passes have been issued by the workman malafide or the act of issuing gate passes has resulted in loss to the Corporation. Further, there is no such findings that the workman did not maintain absolute integrity or devotion to duty as a result of irregularity of issuing gate passes.

29. It is not clear from the charge-sheet itself under which clause enumerated in Regulation 31 & 32 of the Regulations 1971, the workman has been dealt with. Regulation 31 envisages that employee shall at all times (a) maintain absolute integrity (b) maintain devotion to duty

(c) abide by the provision of the Act and the Rules (d) comply with & obey all lawful orders and directions issued to him in the course of official duties by superiors. Regulation 32 is pertaining to misconduct and enumerates as many as 38 acts of omission and commission, which shall be treated as misconduct. The alleged irregularity for which the Appellate Authority has found the workman guilty is merely issuing gate passes which according to finding of the Appellate Authority seems to be issued as per directions of the superiors, does not attract neither any clause under Regulation 31 nor any clause of commissions or omissions enumerated under Regulation 32 of the Regulation Act, 1971. Further, the workman has been punished for the charge which was not categorically mentioned in the charge-sheet.

30. In view of the above discussions the action of FCI management in imposing penalty on Sh. Shyam Veer Singh vide order dt. 2-3-94 and passing appellate order dt. 24/26-5-2000 are not legal and justified and the same are liable to be set aside.

31. Accordingly, the reference under adjudication is decided in favour of the union. Since the action of the FCI in imposing penalty upon the workman vide order dt. 2-3-94 and passing appellate order dt. 24/26-5-2000 is not justified, therefore, the said impugned orders are set aside. Resultantly, the dependents of the late Sh. Shyam Veer Singh workman are entitled for consequential relief as a result of setting aside of the said orders.

32. The reference under adjudication is answered accordingly.

Lucknow  
16-9-2009

N. K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

का. आ. 2958.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं ई.सी.एल. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 75/2005) द्वारा प्रकल्पित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को ग्राह्य हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/236/2004-आई. आर (सीएम-II)]  
अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

S.O. 2958.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 75/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Madhujore

Colliery, Kajora Area of M/s. ECL, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-22012/236/2004-IR (CM-II)]  
AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer  
ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL**

**PRESENT**

Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer  
Reference No. 75 of 2005

**PARTIES**

The Agent, Madhujore Colliery, Kajora Area of M/s. ECL, Dakshinkanda, Burdwan.

Vs.

General Secretary, Koyla Mazdoor Congress, Gorai Mansion, G.T. Road, Asansol, Burdwan.

**REPRESENTATIVES**

For the management : None  
For the union (Workman) : None  
Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated the 20-10-2009

**AWARD**

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section(1) and Sub-section2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/236/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 29-06-2005 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of Madhujore Colliery under Kajora Area of ECL in denying employment to dependant son of Late Banshi Buhiya, U.G. Loader and payment of monetary compensation to wife of deceased workman for the period from date of death of workman to the date of employment of dependant son in accordance with NCWA VI is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the family of the deceased workman is entitled?"

After having received the Order No. L-22012/236/2004-IR(CM-II) dated 29-06-2005 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 75 of 2005 was registered on 17-08-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

The workman nor his authorized representative nor the Union raising this Industrial dispute ever filed statement of claim and did not make their appearance at all. The management too did not take any steps apparently finding the workman's no interest for redressal. As such there is reason to find that no dispute exists and the workman is entitled to no relief. Hence

**CLOSED**

Let an "Award" be and same is passed as per above. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

MANORANJAN PATTNAIK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 29 सितम्बर, 2009

क्र. आ. 2959.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एवं ई.सी.एस. के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, असनसोल के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 8/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 25-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[स. एल-22012/31/2004-आई.आर (सीएम-II)]

अजय कुमार गौड़, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2009

S.O. 2959.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 75/2005) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Asansol now as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Kunustoria Area, M/s. Eastern Coalfields Limited and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 25-9-2009.

[No. L-22012/31/2004-IR (CM-II)]  
AJAY KUMAR GAUR, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE**

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, ASANSOL**

**PRESENT**

Sri Manoranjan Pattnaik, Presiding Officer

Reference No. 75 of 2005

**PARTIES**

The Agent, Parasea Colliery of M/s. ECL, Parasea, Burdwan.

Vs.

Sri Rakesh Kumar, General Secretary,  
Koyla Mazdoor Congress, Gorai  
Mansion, G.T. Road, Asansol.

**REPRESENTATIVES**

For the management : None

For the union (Workman) : None

Industry : Coal State : West Bengal

Dated the 29-07-2009

**AWARD**

In exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section(1) and Sub-section2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1974 (14 of 1947), Govt. of India through the Ministry of Labour vide its letter No. L-22012/31/2004-IR (CM-II) dated 15-12-2004 has been pleased to refer the following dispute for adjudication by this Tribunal :

**SCHEDULE**

"Whether the action of the management of ECL in dismission Shri Raju Bouri, UG Loader from service vide order No. A. KNT/P & IR26/(C)/11525 dated 17-2-1994 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

After having received the Order No. L-22012/31/2004-IR(CM-II) dated 15-12-2004 of the above said reference from the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for adjudication of the dispute, a reference case No. 8 of 2005 was registered on 12-01-2005 and accordingly an order to that effect was passed to issue notices through the registered post to the parties concerned directing them to appear in the court on the date fixed and to file their written statements along with the relevant documents and a list of witnesses in support of their claims. In pursuance of the said order notices by the registered post were sent to the parties concerned.

The workman nor his authorized representative nor the Union raising this Industrial dispute ever filed statement of claim and did not make their appearance at all. The management too did not take any steps apparently finding the workman's no interest for redressal. As such there is reason to find that no dispute exists and the workman is entitled to no relief. Hence

**ORDERED**

Let an "Award" be and same is passed as per above. Send the copies of the order to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi for information and needful. The reference is accordingly disposed of.

MANORANJAN PATTNAIK, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 30 सितम्बर, 2009

**का. आ. 2960.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, इंडियन टेलिफोन इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के प्रबंधतंत्र के सम्बद्ध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 100/2002) जो उक्त अधिकरण द्वारा दिनांक 18-09-2009 के आदेश द्वारा संशोधित किया गया है, जैसा कि अनुबंध में दर्शाया गया है, को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 29-9-2009 को प्राप्त हुआ था।**

[सं. एल-42012/136/2001-आई आर (सी एम-II)]  
अजय कुमार गौड़, डेर्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 30th September, 2009

**S.O. 2960.—**In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 100/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow which has been modified by the said Tribunal by Order dated 18-9-2009 as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 29-9-2009.

[No.L-42012/136/2001-IR (CM-II)]  
AJAY KUMAR GUAR, Desk Officer

**ANNEXURE****CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW****PRESENT**

N. K. Purohit, Presiding Officer.

I.D. No. 100/2002

Ref No. L-42012/136/2001-IR (CM-II) dated 28-5-2002

**BETWEEN**

Sh. Lakshmi Prasad Trivedi Acharya Nagar, Dr. J. P. Singh Road, Near Alok Vidyalaya, Town and Post Lalganj Raebareilly.

**AND**

The Executive Director, Indian Telephone Industries Ltd, Doorbas Nagar, Raebareilly.

**AWARD**

Dated the 29-05-2009

By order No. L-42012/136/2001-IR (CM-II) dated 28-5-2002 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this

industrial dispute between Shri Lakshmi Prasad Trivedi, Acharya Nagar, Dr. J. P. Singh Road, Near Alok Vidyalaya, Town and Post Lalganj, Raebareilly and the Executive Director, Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Doorbhlas Nagar, Raebareilly for adjudication.

"Whether the action of the management of Indian Telephone Ltd. Raebareilly in removing Shri Lakshmi Prasad Trivedi from services w.e.f. 23-4-1982 is legal and justified ? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to ?"

**2: Background facts in nutshell are follows :**

The workman Shri L. P. Trivedi was employed as category D Clerk in the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Raebareilly and charge sheet dated 6-7-1981 for alleged misconduct mentioned therein, was served upon him. The workman replied the said charge sheet vide his reply dated 7-7-1981. The management of Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Raibareilly not satisfied with the explanation, initiated departmental enquiry against the workman by appointing Dy. Manager Shri Sunil Kumar as Enquiry Officer. The enquiry officer vide his letter dated 18-8-1981 fixed 30-8-1981 for enquiry and informed the workman that he may engage his representative to defend the case. The worker vide his letter 26-8-1981 sought adjournment. The worker vide his letter dated 25-10-1981 requested for postponing the enquiry proceedings till 31-12-1981 as he is on leave without pay. The enquiry officer fixed another date for departmental enquiry as 1-11-1981. In the circumstances ex parte proceedings took place and the enquiry officer after considering the entire material submitted his report dated 18-12-1981. Subsequently, the workman was removed from services vide impugned order dated 23-4-1992.

3. After his removal from services, the workman filed a conciliation case before Conciliation Officer, Lucknow under UP I.D. Act, 1947 there upon the workman's case referred by the U.P. Government to the I.T.(II) Lucknow. It held that the domestic enquiry conducted by the employer was not just and fair. Subsequently, the management filed a writ petition No. 4061/84 in Hon'ble Allahabad High Court, on 14-8-1984 against the above order which was dismissed for non-prosecution. At the stage of management evidence, before I.T. (II) in I.D. case No. 94/83, an application challenging the jurisdiction of the I.T. (II) by the management stating therein that the reference of U.P. Government is bad in law and I.T. (II) has no jurisdiction to proceed further in the matter as the State of U.P. was not appropriate government as far as Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Raebareilly is concerned and Ultimately the said objection was accepted by the I.T. (II), Lucknow. Subsequent to this, the industrial dispute was raised before the concerned competent authority. Failure of the conciliation proceeding necessitated the appropriate government to refer the matter for adjudication before this Tribunal.

4. The case of the workman is that he was on sanctioned study leave without pay and was out of station during enquiry. He had requested for postponing the enquiry till he resume duty but the request was not granted and instead an ex parte enquiry was surreptitiously and hurriedly completed within a week without informing the workman that the enquiry would be conducted ex parte. If the management was really convinced about the gravity of the charges leveled against the workman and were very earnest and wanted to complete the enquiry within a specified period, they could have cancelled workman's leave and recalled him to duty to launch formal disciplinary proceedings against him. Though that would have appeared a bit harsh but no one could have doubted in the fairness of such an action because that would have provided the workman an opportunity to associate himself with the conduct of enquiry and in the process be convinced of its fairness. The workman has also alleged that he was selected for appointment against the post of category 'D' Clerk but was unjustly made to join on the lower post of category 'C' Clerk and when he protested against this injustice, the employer launch disciplinary proceeding in retaliation.

5. The management has submitted that enquiry conducted was perfect, fair and proper and the workman attended the enquiry on 25-10-1981 and sought adjournment beyond 31-12-1981 on various grounds. The enquiry officer denied his request after due consideration and fixed the next date 1-11-1981 but the workman did not attend the enquiry on the said date and did not send any communication to the enquiry officer seeking adjournment for said date and did not send any communication to the enquiry officer seeking adjournment for his non appearance. Under the above circumstances enquiry was conducted ex parte and there is no violation of principle of natural justice. Before deciding the case on merit, the then learned Presiding Officer on 11-10-2002 framed following two issues;

1. क्या श्रमिक के विरुद्ध विभागीय जाँच नुटिपूर्ण है अथवा नहीं ?

2. क्या जाँच अधिकारी की आख्या दुराधारपूर्ण (परवर्स) है ?

6. Both the sides filed documentary evidence and the worker examined himself whereas the management examined Shri V. K. Singh in support of their respective case. After hearing both the parties, while deciding the preliminary issue No. 1 in favour of the workman, following order was passed by the Tribunal on 26-7-2006 :

"The departmental enquiry vitiated as the same is in violation of the principles of natural justice. Management is directed to file the documentary evidence and list of witnesses on 13-9-2006 as stated in the body of the order. There is no question of proceedings on issue No. 2 as the enquiry has vitiated."

7. In pursuant to said order management submitted a list of witnesses C-37 and list of documents C-38 and examined Smt. Sashi Bala Singh on 3-5-2007 in order to prove charges leveled against the workman for alleged misconduct mentioned in the charge sheet. In rebuttal, the workman has examined himself on 9-8-2007.

8. Heard the learned representatives of both the sides and scanned the relevant material on record.

9. It is pertinent to mention that the proviso of Section 11A envisages that in any proceedings under this section, the Tribunal shall rely on the material on record and shall not take any fresh evidence. But in the matter of Neeta Kapilash Vs. Presiding Officer, Labour Court and another while considering the question of material evidence under Section 11A of the I.D. Act, Hon'ble Apex Court has held :

"In all cases where enquiry has not been held or the enquiry has been found to be defective Labour Court/Tribunal can call upon the management or the employer to justify action taken against the workman and to show by fresh evidence that the termination or dismissal order was proper. If management does not lead any evidence by availing of this opportunity, it cannot raise any grouse any subsequent stage that it should have been given that opportunity, as the Tribunal, in those circumstances, would be justified in passing an award in favour of the workman. If however, opportunity is availed of and evidence is adduced by the management, validity of action taken by it has to be scrutinized and adjudicated on the basis of such fresh evidence."

"It is a fallacious argument that it was open to management to rely upon domestic enquiry proceedings; including the evidence recorded by the Enquiry Officer, and that management was under no obligation to lead further evidence, particularly as the management was of the view that the charges against appellant stood proved on the basis of evidence lead before the Enquiry Officer. It is also not correct to say enquiry proceedings constituted "material on record" under Section 11-A and they could not be ignored."

"Records pertaining domestic enquiry would not constitute "fresh evidence" as those proceedings have already been found by the Labour Court to be defective. Such record would also not constitute "material on record" within the meaning of Section 11-A as the enquiry proceedings, on being found bad, have to be ignored altogether. The management for a limited purpose of showing at the preliminary stage that the action taken against the appellant was just and proper and that full opportunity of hearing was given to her in consonance with the principles

of natural justice. This contention has not been accepted by the Labour Court and the enquiry has been held to be bad. In view of the nature of objections raised by the appellant, the record of enquiry conducted by the management ceased to be "material on record" within the meaning of Section 11-A and the only course open to the management was to justify its action by leading fresh evidence before Labour Court. If such evidence has not been led, the management has to suffer the consequences."

10. In view of the above legal position the proceedings of the domestic enquiry including evidence recorded by the enquiry officer, is to be ignored to prove charges leveled against the workman and to justify action against the workman. The management can only rely on fresh evidence i.e. evidence adduced subsequent to the order dated 26-07-2006 passed by the Tribunal whereby the proceedings of the domestic enquiry held vitiated due to violation of principle of natural justice.

11. In the charge sheet dated 6-7-1981, the charges leveled against the workman for alleged misconduct are as under :

"आपके द्वारा लिपिक पद श्रेणी सी वर्ग (डी) का पद भार सेवा अनुबन्ध के अनुसार दिनांक 2-6-78 से संभाल लिया गया किन्तु सेवायें स्थाई होने के उपरान्त आपके द्वारा अपने कुछ सहकर्मियों अन्य वरिष्ठ कर्मचारियों को सुपरसीड करते हुए (बी) श्रेणी को प्राप्त करने के हेतु अभ्यावेदन देने हेतु उक्साया गया। जब आपके अभ्यावेदन पर विचार हो ही रहा था आपने बिना उचित माध्यम के मंत्रालय से सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित किया तथा मंत्रालय के निर्णय की प्रतिक्षा किए बिना ही आपके द्वारा पुनः राजनैतिक व्यक्तियों से सीधा सम्पर्क स्थापित कर प्रबंधक मण्डल पर जोर ड़लवा कर अपना स्वार्थ सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की गई।

आपके द्वारा बहुत सी असत्य बातें अखबारों में छपवा कर कम्पनी तथा प्रबंधक मण्डल की गलत रूप से आलोचना करके संस्थान की छवि को धूमिल किया गया तथा इसके लिए आपके कार्यालय से अनाधिकृत रूप से संबंधित फाइल ले गये एवं पत्राओं की प्रतियां अनाधिकृत रूप से बनवाई, जिनका तथा अखबारों की कटिंग का प्रदर्शन आपके द्वारा कम्पनी परिक्षेत्र एवं बाहर किया गया।

आपके द्वारा यह धमकी दी गई कि यदि किसी अधिकारी द्वारा आपके कुकृत्य की शिकायत करने की कोशिश की गई तो आप अपने सहकर्मियों से झूठी गवाही दिलवाकर उन्हें झूठे मामलों में फंसा देंगे।

आपने अखबारों में इस आशय की झूठी खबर छपवाने की व्यवस्था की कि 'आई.टी.आई. के कागजातों की रद्दी विक्रेताओं द्वारा बिक्री', जिससे अनाधिकृत रूप से फाइल ले

जाने पर आप अपने आपको चोरी के आरोप से बचा सकें।

आपके द्वारा प्रेस में 'भ्रष्टाचार उन्मूलन समिति का गठन' सीरिक से समाचार पत्रों में छपवा कर कम्पनी को कलंकित करने का प्रयास किया गया है।

आपने अपनी स्वार्थ सिद्धि की प्राप्ति हेतु परिस्थितियों एवं तथ्यों को तोड़—मरोड़ कर निन्दनीय ढंग से प्रस्तुत किया है जिसकी कि कम्पनी के कर्मचारी से कल्पना नहीं की जा सकती।

आपका उक्त कृत्य एवं आवरण कम्पनी के स्थावी आदर्शों के निम्न प्रत्यक्षणों के अन्तर्गत दुरावरण है :

**14.2 Abetment of or attempt to commit, or commission of any misconduct or act subversive of discipline.**

**14.5 Approaching higher or political authorities direct or through other person or exerting external pressure for promotion, transfer or any other gain or in connection with any representation except through proper channel.** If any person writes or otherwise brings political or other pressure to further a workman's case it will be assumed that he has done so with the knowledge and approval of the concerned worker and he (worker) will be liable for action under sub-para above.

**14.17 Disclosing to any unauthorised person or persons any information in regard to the working process of the factory, which comes into the possession of the employee during the course of their work.**

**14.24 Distribution or exhibition within the Company's premises of any newspaper or bills or pamphlets or posters without the previous sanction of the Manager.**

**14.28 Collecting of signatures for collective representation during working hours.**

**14.31 Theft, fraud, or dishonesty or wilful damage in connection with the Company's business or property or any of the organizations sponsored by the Company.**

**14.32 Gambling, drunkenness, riotous, disorderly or indecent behaviour or any act subversive of discipline or efficiency in the premises of the Company.**

**14.33 Threatening or intimidating, molesting or assaulting any employee or employees of the Company in connection with and/or arising out of his employment with the Company.**

**14.46 Not maintaining absolute integrity or not maintaining devotion of duty which is expected of a loyal employee of the Company.**

**14.54 Breach of any Standing Order, violation of any condition or contract of employment or lawful instructions issued by the Management from time to time and for the time being in force.**

आपकी अनुशासनहीनता की परम्पराकाम्पनी के प्रति और अधिकारीपन तथा सत्यनिष्ठा के अभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए विचारणीय है कि आपकी सेवाओं को चालू रखना कम्पनी के स्वाइ आदेश अनुच्छेद 18(1) के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी के हित में कहां तक है।

**अतः आप निम्न इस्तमालकर्ता को इस आरोप पत्र की प्राप्ति के तीन दिन के अन्दर अपना लिखित स्पष्टीकरण इस संबंध में दें। यदि आपने अपना स्पष्टीकरण उपरोक्त समय में दिया तो यह समझा जाएगा कि आपको इस संबंध में कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं देना है और इस संबंध में अनुशासन की यथोचित प्रग्राम कार्यवाही की जायेगी।**

कृते इण्डियन टेलीफोन इण्डस्ट्रीज लि.  
ह./-

अधिकृत अधिकारी

**12. To prove the aforesaid charges the management has examined Smt. Sahi Bala Singh who has stated that during period from 9-9-75 to 17-10-2002, she was working under the opposite party as Sr. Administrative Office Asstt. She has not deposed anything against the workman regarding alleged charges. She has stated that Anil Garg, S.N. Dhobal, Manju Lal, B.N. Gupta, Ajay Sharma; M.P. Pillai and Arvind agarwal are now not working in the company. She has further stated that either they have retired or left the services and their present address are not available and they are not available on the address given by them. She has further stated that documents in file A2-18 which have been mentioned in the list of documents A2, 17, bear the signatures of said persons. She has further stated that documents filed alongwith list of documents C-38 also bear the signatures of the aforementioned persons. In cross-examination she has admitted that the workman had never worked with him. When charge sheet was issued by Karmik Vibhag to the workman, she was in Personal Section and she had not dealt with the file of the workman. She has also stated that she had heard about the death of Shri S. N. Dhobal. As regard remaining witnesses she was not sure whether they are still alive or not. She has also shown her ignorance about their retirement.**

**13. In rebuttal, apart from reiterating the averments made in his statement of claim, the workman has stated that the representation dated 10-12-1978 against the unjust act of the management appointing him against the post of category 'D' Clerk instead of category 'C' Clerk, was submitted by him through proper channel and later on in this regard a joint representation was also given to the Prime Minister on 18-11-1980 by A. K. Choudhry, and said**

matter was also raised by the union but the management deliberately started corresponding with the workman by addressing the reply to the said representations in his name to save Shri R.C. Srivastava, who was working in Karmik Vibhag. This was done to create evidence against the workman for initiating proceedings against him.

14. The learned representative on behalf of the management has contended that charges leveled against the workman stand proved by the documents filed by the management and secondary evidence of Smt. Sashi Bala Singh. He has further submitted that soon after removal from service, the workman made a request dated 27-5-1982 for issuance of experience certificate for the purpose of registration in Bar Counsel, Allahabad and got enrolled himself as an Advocate on 11-6-1982 and he is a practicing lawyer. Thus the movement the workman got himself register with Bar Counsel of U.P., he ceased to be a workman under I.D. Act. He has also submitted that the enquiry officer, Presenting Officer and other witnesses have left organization long back and they are not available on the addresses available with the company. Shri S. N. Dhobal has expired long back. In such circumstances no primary evidence could be produced. Smt. Sashi Bala Singh the then Asstt. Manager (HR) has been examined to prove the signatures of the enquiry officer, presenting officer and other witnesses on the relevant documents pertaining to domestic enquiry. In support of his contentions he has relied on 2007(112)FLR 865 SCC Muir Mills Unit of NTC (U.P.) Ltd. and Swayam Prakash Srivastava and another and 2007(114)FLR 1176 Peter Ramesh Kumar and Director, Marshalls Power and Communication India (P) Ltd., Chennai and others.

15. Per contra, the learned representative on behalf of the workman has urged that charges against the workman are vague and ambiguous. There is no specific allegations and particulars about date, time and persons. He has also urged that mere production of the documents by the management does not amount to proof. The management has failed to prove the documents filed to substantiate the charges. He has urged that material witnesses has not been examined by the management and no fresh evidence has been adduced by the management to prove the alleged charges. He has further urged that the workman had denied the alleged charges in his statement on

affidavit but as regards alleged charges there is no cross-examination by the management side. He has further urged that management has filed only photocopies of clippings of the newspapers but the same have not been proved. Photocopies of the documents are not admissible moreover, judicial notice can not be taken of the facts stated in the news items being nature of secondary evidence and only hearsay evidence. It is also urged that it is evident from the chargesheet itself that punishment for the alleged misconduct is also proposed in the charge sheet itself.

Therefore, on this ground also proceedings have been vitiated.

16. In support of his contentions reliance has been placed on the following case laws :

1. 1969 AIR, AP 155 PK Swami Vs South Eastern Railway.
2. 1986 SCC (L & S) 662 Sawai Singh Vs State of Rajasthan.
3. 1961 AIR, Calcutta page no. 40 Amulya Ratan Mukherjee Vs Dy. Chief Mechanical Engineer Eastern Railway & others.
4. 1963 AIR, Tripura page no. 20 Union of India Vs Kula Chandra Sinha.
5. 1963 AIR, Allahabad page no. 55 Vijay Lakshmi Sugar Mills Vs Mathura Prasad & others.
6. 1971 AIR SCC page no. 752 Surath Chandra Chakraberty Vs State of West Bengal.
7. 2001 AIR SCC 3207 Rajinder Prasad (dead) by L. Rs. Appellant Vs Smt. Darshana Devi Respondent.
8. 1975 AIR SCC 1748 Ashok Duli Chand Vs Madhav Lal Dubey & Another.
9. 1988 AIR SCC 1274 Laxmi Raj Shetty Vs State of Tamilnadu.
10. 1971 (2) SCC 617 M/s Bareilly Electricity Supply Co. Ltd. Vs the workman & others.

17. I have given my thoughtful consideration on the rivals submissions of both sides.

18. The contention of the learned representative on behalf of the management that after registration of the workman as an Advocate in the Bar Counsel of Uttar Pradesh, he seized to be a workman is not sustainable. The facts of the case laws cited in support of his contention are different. In 2007(112)FLR 865 SCC the respondent was offered appointment as Legal Assistant in the litigation section in Muir Mills a subsidiary of the NTC Ltd. and the question under consideration was whether a legal assistant is a workman within the definition of section 2(z) of the U.P. I.D. Act. In view of the above facts Hon'ble Apex Court held that respondent no. 1 is a professional and never can be professional be termed as workman in any law. Similarly in 2007 (114) FLR 1167 SCC petitioner was a practicing lawyer who worked for respondent company and made certain claims against the company claiming that he is entitled to get Travelling allowance and 3 months pay. In this context Hon'ble Madras High Court held that petitioner was an expert in law who agreed to act as consultant therefore, he is not workman under Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act but in present case admittedly the workman was initially appointed as category 'D' clerk in ITI, Raibareilly and

subsequent to his termination from service, he got himself registered as an Advocate. In above facts and circumstances when his services were terminated, he was a workman within definition of 2(s) of the I.D. Act. Therefore, the principle laid down in the case laws cited by the learned representative on behalf of the management are not applicable in the facts and circumstances of the present case.

19. In 1986 SCC L & S 662 Sawai Singh Vs State of Rajasthan has observed that charges involving consequences of termination of service must be specific, & there must be fair play in action particularly in a departmental enquiry entailing adverse penal consequences like loss of job which means loss of livelihood. In 1971 AIR -SC 752 Hon'ble Apex Court held that without giving the particulars as to date, time, place and person charge is vague. In 2007 (1) SCC L & S 254 Government of Andhra Pradesh and others Vs Venkata Raidu, the alleged charges against the delinquent was regarding violation of government order but details of that order were not mentioned in the charge, Hon'ble Apex Court observed that chargesheet should not be vague but should be specific and the authority should have mentioned the date of government order said to have been violated by the respondent and the number of that government order etc. Since the charge was not specific, hence no findings of guilt can be fixed on the basis of that charge. In 1991 SCC L & S 249 K. Singh Vs Commissioner of Police Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that document not mentioned in the charge-sheet cannot be relied on or even referred to by disciplinary authority.

20. Thus it is well settled legal position that charge-sheet must be specific and must set out all the necessary particulars. The delinquent should be told of the charges to which he is called upon to show cause and the charges must be specific and particulars must be stated without which a delinquent cannot defend himself.

21. In present case in charges leveled against the workman, it is alleged that workman encouraged co-workers to give their representation without proper channel. The names of the co-worker said to be encouraged by the workman have not been mentioned. It is also alleged that when the representation of the workman was under consideration he approached the political person directly and tried to pressurize the management without waiting the decision of the concerned Ministry. But no name of any political leader through whom the workman allegedly pressurized the management is disclosed. Moreover, it is also not clear to whom such representations were made and who were the persons in the management said to be pressurized by the workman. It is further alleged that the workman got published false allegations in the newspaper and thereby tarnished the image of the company but charge in this regard is very vague neither particulars of the news

papers have been given nor contents of the alleged false facts have been mentioned.

22. It is further alleged that the workman taken away the relevant file and unauthorised copies of letters and newspapers clippings which were later exhibited within the company premises, but neither particulars or details of file nor the letters said to be distributed and exhibited by the workman have been mentioned.

23. It is also alleged that the workman threatened the officers of the company to implicate them in false case if any complaint is made against him but no particulars have been given regarding when and whom he gave such threatening.

24. In charges leveled against the workman it is further alleged that the workman arranged to published news alleging that the documents of the ITI have been sold in order to create defence for alleged charge for taking away files of the company unauthorisedly and he also got published news regarding constitution of a committee for removal of corruption to tarnish the image of the company. But neither the name of the newspaper, date of publication is mentioned nor the contents of the news said to be published have been mentioned. It is further alleged that the workman misrepresented the facts and circumstances to serve his own interest. But it is not clear what facts and circumstances were misrepresented by him.

25. Moreover, there is no separate statement of allegation alongwith charges leveled against the workman giving all necessary particulars, which would satisfy the requirement of giving reasonable opportunity to put up defence. It is evident from the record that the workman repeatedly brought it to the notice of the management concerned that charges are extremely vague and indefinite despite this, the management did not furnish facts, circumstances, and particulars relevant to the charges. It is also evident from the bare perusal of the charges leveled against the workman that same are general in nature and neither particulars pertaining to date, month or year of alleged misconduct are mentioned nor particulars of any documents or person have been mentioned in the alleged charges. Thus, there is force in the contention of the learned representative on behalf of the workman that charges are very vague and the workman cannot be held guilty on such charges.

26. This legal position is not disputed that statement written or verbal, of relevant facts made by a person who is dead, or who cannot be found or, who is incapable of giving evidence, or whose attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay or expenses which under the circumstances appears to be unreasonable are themselves relevant fact and such may be proved by secondary evidence.

27. It is also trite that though Strict rules of Evidence Act are not applicable and strict proof of legal evidence as required in criminal cases to prove the charges beyonds

reasonable doubt, is not required in the matter of enquiries but that does not mean that where issues are seriously contested and have to be established and proved, the requirement relating to proof can be dispensed with. No order entailing penal consequences can be made on the basis of hearsay evidence or ex-parte statements of witnesses.

28. In present case no material witness has been examined to prove the alleged charges leveled against the workman. The only witness examined by the management side is Smt. Sashi Bala Singh, who has said nothing about the contents of any document pertaining to charges leveled against the workman. She has only stated that the letters contained in file No. A2 -18 bear signatures of R. K. Sharma, V. K. Mathur, G. P. Sabhal, Anil Garg, S. N. Dhobal, A. K. Sharma, V. N. Gupta and Ratan Singh and documents which have been filed alongwith list of documents also bears signature of Sh. Ratan Singh, R. K. Sharma. On the basis of said deposition it is not proved which particular document bears signature of which particular person amongst the persons named by her. She has also not stated that she had ever worked with any of them and had any occasion to recognize their signatures. Therefore, merely, on the basis of her statement that documents in said file bear the signatures of the persons named by her, the documents could not be said to be proved.

29. Moreover, in the said file A-18 document at serial no. 11-21 and 30 and 31 in the list enclosed therein, are news paper clippings. Except at serial no. 21 and 30 remaining are photocopies of news paper clippings. In 1988 AIR SC page 1274 Laxmi Raj Shetty Vs State of Tamilnadu has observed :

"Judicial notice can not be taken of the facts stated in news item being in the nature of secondary evidence unless proved by aliunde A report in a newspaper is only hearsay evidence. A newspaper is not one of the documents referred to in section 78 (2) of the Evidence Act by which an allegation of fact can be proved. The presumption of genuineness attached under Section (81) of the Evidence Act to a newspaper report cannot be treated as proved of the facts reported therein. A statement of fact contained in a newspaper is merely hearsay and therefore in admissible in evidence in the absence of the maker of the statement appearing in court and deposing to have perceived the fact reported." Thus in the light of above legal position news item in photo copies of news paper clippings are not admissible. It is well settled legal position that news papers clippings are not admissible evidence. News-paper report by themselves are not evidence of the contents thereof, those report are only hearsay evidence & these have to be proved. Newspaper report is based on secondary evidence of its contents and it is not admissible without proving of the contents. Apart

from this it is not evident from the newspaper clippings produced by the management that contents therein were given by the workman."

30. Thus in the light of above legal position, news item in photocopies of newspaper clippings are not admissible. Moreover, News paper report by themselves is not evidence of the contents thereof, those report are only hearsay evidence & these have to be proved. Newspaper report is based on secondary evidence of its contents and it is not admissible without proving of the contents. Apart from this it is not evident from the newspaper clippings produced by the management that contents therein were given by the workman or there was any role of the workman in publication of the alleged news items.

31. Document at serial nos. 1 to 8 are copies of the charge sheet, reply of the workman and letter written by the workman during enquiry proceedings said documents have been admitted by the workman. Document at sl. no. 9 is copy of the proceeding and order dt. 25-10-81, 1-11-81 which have been denied by the workman and document at serial no. 10 is copies of the statements of witnesses S. N. Dhobal, Manju Nath, B. N. Gupta, A. Sharma, M. P. Pillai and A. Agarwal during enquiry proceedings and the contents in the said documents have been denied by the workman. The management has not produced any evidence to prove the documents, which have been disputed or denied by the workman. Smt. Sashi Bala Singh has only referred the letters in file A2-18 bearing signature of Sh. R. K. Sharma and V. K. Mathur and others but she has not deposed and proved the signatures on the statements of witnesses said to be died or not available. Neither the content of the documents nor signatures on the documents produced by the management have been proved. Merely stating without referring any specific document that letters contained in the file A2-18 bear the signature of persons named by her and documents enclosed with the list C-38 also bears signatures of Sh. Ratan Singh and R. K. Sharma, it cannot be said that the management has discharged its burden to prove the documents by secondary evidence. The management witness Smt. Sashi Bala Singh has also not proved the signature of the workman on the disputed documents, which have been denied by him. Therefore, there is neither any primary evidence nor any secondary evidence of the management on the record to prove the charges for alleged misconduct. Merely, submission of documents is not sufficient to prove the documents & pleadings are no substitute of proof. Moreover, the documents on the basis of which charges have been leveled against the workman cannot be considered if they have not been referred in the chargesheet. In instant case there is no specific reference of document, filed by the management in the charge sheet. Thus, the management has failed to prove the charges leveled against the workman on the basis of fresh evidence adduced under Section 11-A of the I.D. Act.

32. In view of the above discussion all the charges leveled against the workman stand not proved & he is entitled for exoneration from the charges leveled against him.

33. Now the question survives for consideration is whether the workman is entitled for reinstatement with backwages and other consequential benefits.

34. The learned representative on behalf of the management has contended that after removal from company services the workman made a request on 27-5-82 for issuance of experience certificate for the purpose of registration before the Bar Counsel, U.P., Allahabad and soon after removal from company services he enrolled as an Advocate on 11-6-82 & this fact is established by letter of Office Supdt., Bar Counsel, UP Allahabad dt. 2-11-06 and workman is practicing in various courts of the Raibareilly district. He has further contended that the workman was gainfully employed as a legal professional during pendency of litigation therefore, he is not entitled for back wages. He has further contended that the management has offered him reinstatement before this Tribunal and given an opportunity to join duty within stipulated period but he refused the offer which is evident from his cross examination therefore, the workman has abandoned his claim otherwise also he being an Advocate relief of reinstatement can not be granted. He has further contended that even if termination is illegal back wages can not be awarded as a matter of right.

35. In rebuttal, the learned representative on behalf of the workman has not denied this fact that workman subsequent to his termination from service got himself registered as an Advocate but he has urged that mere on this ground that workman is now doing practice presumption regarding his income can not be drawn. He has also urged that gainful employment is essential and legal profession can never said to be employment; mere on this ground. That the workman got himself registered as an Advocate, he can not be deprived from back wages. He was also urged that the workman was not earning from practice therefore, he had to work as Assistant under other Advocate and he has been doing clerical work and for that he is earning a very meager amount. He is living in lower income group house of the Raebareilly Vikas Pradhikarn allotted on instalment. He had to sell his parental property for marriage of his daughter. In case of invalid order of dismissal, the workman is entitled for his reinstatement with back wages and other consequential benefits. In support of his contentions he has cited number of case laws in his written argument but during his oral submission on the point of back wages, he has placed reliance on following case laws :

1. 1989 (1) UPLBEC 143 Rajendra Prasad Srivastava Vs State of U.P & Other (Alld. Weekly cases 1989 page 377).

2. 1984 AIR SC 1829 Lab I.C. 1446 SM Sayyad Vs Baroda Municipal Corporation.

3. 1991 AIR SCC 1490 Om Prakash Goel Vs. Himachal Pradesh Tourism Development Corpn. Ltd., Shimla & another.

36. I have given my thoughtful consideration on the rival submission of both the sides.

37. In support the contention of the learned representative of the workman that joining of legal profession cannot be said to be employment, he has relied on [1989 (1) UPLBEC 143] Rajendra Prasad Srivastava Vs. State of U.P. & others. In said case petitioner after his suspension started legal practice while considering the question whether the petitioner was in gainful employment during the period of suspension, Hon'ble Allahabad Court has observed that "Joining legal fraternity cannot be said to be employment and joining of legal fraternity could not disentitle the petitioner to claim his arrears of salary from the date he was suspended."

38. But in (2009) 1 SCC (L & S) 502 Nirajan Cinema Vs. Prakash Chandra Duby & another Hon'ble Apex Court while considering the question of gainful employment, has observed as under :

"Gainful employment would also include self-employment wherefrom income is generated. Income either from employment in an establishment or from self-employment merely differentiates the sources from which income is generated; the end use being the same."

39. In the said case Hon'ble Apex Court has relied on its earlier decision in 2008 (8) SCC L & S 718 wherein respondent was earning from Agriculture to maintain himself. Hon'ble Court observed that "Labour Court was not justified in holding that merely because the respondent was receiving agriculture income, he cannot be treated engaged in gainful employment."

40. Thus, in view of the above legal proposition laid down by Hon'ble Apex Court employment in strict sense is not sine qua non for gainful employment. If the workman is earning or generating income as an Advocate it can not be said that he was not in gainful employment. Therefore, the contention of the learned representative of the workman that since legal profession is not an employment, the workman cannot be said to be in gainful employment, is not tenable.

41. Moreover, the burden was on the workman to prove that he was not in gainfully employed. In 2006 SCC 47 U.P. State Brassware Corp. Ltd. Vs. Uday Narain Pandey Hon'ble Apex Court has held that :

"It is now well settled by various decisions of this court that although earlier this court insisted employer to raise the plea of gainful employment but

having regard to provision of Section 106 of the Evidence Act or provision analogous thereto, the said plea should be raised by the workman."

42. In recent decision (2009) 1 SCC (L & S) 372 Managing Director, Balasaheb Desai Sahakari S. K. Ltd. Vs. Kashinath Ganapati Kambale Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that;

"It is now well settled by a catena of decisions of this court that having regard to the principles contained in Section 106 of the Evidence Act, the burden of proof to show that the workman was not gainfully employed is not on the employer. The employee has to show that he was not gainfully employed. The initial burden to prove this fact is on the workman.

43. In instant case, the workman's services were terminated in the year 1982 & the statement of claim in the Tribunal has been submitted in the year 2002. But the workman has not raised plea that he did not remain gainfully employed. Prior to the decision of the preliminary issue, he submitted an application A1-26 wherein he stated that he is in practice since 1982 and disclosed the meager income said to be earned from his practice. He also stated that he is working as Assistant of Sri R. S. Trivedi, Advocate. In support of said application he did not file his affidavit. But after the decision of the preliminary issues in affidavit submitted in rebuttal of the management evidence under Section 11-A of the I.D. Act, he has not categorically mentioned what actual income he was earning from legal profession. He has also not adduced any documentary evidence in support of his income. He has also not examined Sri R. S. Trivedi under whom he said to be worked as an Assistant.

44. In (2005) 5 SCC 124 Allahabad Jal Sansthan Vs. Daya Shankar Rai Hon'ble Apex court considering the question of back wages has observed as under :

"We have referred to certain decisions of this court to highlight that earlier in the event of an order of dismissal being set aside, reinstatement with full back wages was the usual result. But now with the passage of time, it has come to be realized that industry is being compelled to pay the workman for a period during which he apparently contributed little or nothing at all, for a period that was spent unproductively, while the workman is being compelled to go back to a situation which prevailed many years ago when he was dismissed. It is necessary for us to develop a pragmatic approach to problems dogging industrial relations. However, no just solution can be offered but the golden mean may be arrived at."

45. In recent decision (2009) 1 SCC (L & S) 595 Novartis India Ltd. Vs. State of West Bengal and another Hon'ble Apex court has observed that :

"Back wages cannot be granted almost automatically upon setting aside an order of termination inter alia on the premise that the burden to show that the workman was gainfully employed during the interregnum period was on the employer. The Supreme Court in number of cases decisions opined that grant of back wages is not automatic. The burden of proof that he remained unemployed would be on the workman keeping in view the provisions contained in Section 106 of the Evidence Act, 1872. Hon'ble Apex Court has further observed that as regards grant of back wages or the quantum thereof, would, therefore, depend on the fact of each case. Back wages are ordinarily to be granted, keeping in view the principles of grant of damages in mind. It cannot be claimed as a matter of right."

46. The learned representative on behalf of the management has argued that the workman was removed from service in the year 1982 and present reference for adjudication has been made in the year 2002 for this inordinate delay the workman is responsible because he raised the dispute in wrong forum under U.P. I.D. Act 1947, whereas the learned representative on behalf of the workman has urged that the workman can not be held responsible for delay. The workman filed his conciliation case before concerned authority under U.P. I.D. Act 1947 and IT(II) Lucknow held that domestic enquiry was just and fair against that order the management filed a writ petition 4061/84 which dismissed on 16-12-97 and subsequent to that the management challenged the jurisdiction of the I.T. (II) as state of U.P. was not appropriate government as far as ITI Ltd., Raibareilly is concerned. The management itself raised the objection regarding jurisdiction at a very belated stage and management is also responsible for the inordinate delay in the present matter.

47. In 1984 AIR SCC 129 SM Saiyad Vs Baroda Municipal Corporation Hon'ble Apex Court has observed that denial of back wages or a portion of period for the reason that he was prosecuting remedy in a wrong forum would not be a relevant consideration for refusal of back wages.

48. In the light of above legal proposition, the workman can not be denied the back wages merely on this ground that he is responsible for prosecuting remedy in a wrong forum.

49. As regard contention of the learned representative on behalf of the management that since the workman is an Advocate relief of reinstatement in service cannot be granted, is concerned, it has no substance. Certainly, as an Advocate the workman can not join any

service under relevant rules of the concerned Bar Council but if the workman wants to join service, he can do so by getting his enrolment as an Advocate suspended. It is for the workman to decide whether he wants to join the service in case of his reinstatement or he wants to continue in legal profession. The relief of reinstatement can not be denied merely on this ground that presently the workman is enrolled as an Advocate.

50. The learned representative on behalf of the workman has cited AIR 1991 SCC 1490 and AIR 1984 SCC 1829 in support of his contention regarding grant of back wages. In AIR 1991 SCC 1490 the petitioner was practicing as a lawyer ever since his services were terminated. In the rejoinder, he merely stated that he was not earning much in that profession. At the stage of hearing in Hon'ble Supreme Court, the petitioner filed an affidavit stating therein that his total income from 1985 onwards till the date of filing of his affidavit was only Rs. 15,550. In affidavit he also stated that he was practicing as an Income Tax Advocate ever since his enrolment in Oct. 1982 but, however, he asserted that he got his first brief in the year 1985 and other side contradicted the said averments in such circumstances, while considering the question of back wages and its earlier decision in AIR 1984 SCC 1829 Hon'ble Apex Court has observed as under :

"Under these circumstances we cannot make a roving enquiry nor it would be possible for the Corporation to unearth the income which the petitioner would have derived as a practicing advocate. There are many imponderables and conjecture too. Under these circumstances we asked both the counsel to suggest a solution. We have heard both the sides on this aspect elaborately Sri P.P. Rao, learned counsel for the petitioner submitted that even if the relevant period is to be treated as one of suspension pending enquiry the petitioner would have been entitled to the subsistence allowance till his reinstatement. That atleast should be the criteria in granting the back wages in a situation like this. We think this is a reasonable and fair suggestion.

"In the result of termination order is quashed and consequently the petitioner shall be reinstated in service. However, he shall be entitled to the full back wages upto the date of his enrolment as a lawyer which was in the month of Oct. 1982. From the date of his enrolment upto the date of reinstatement he shall be entitled to the back wages at the rate of half of the subsistence allowance per month and the total amount shall be computed on that basis. Out of that the income of Rs. 15,550 admittedly earned by him as a practicing lawyer shall be deducted and the balance amount shall be paid to the petitioner. The amount so paid to him shall, for the purpose of income-tax, be spread over as if derived during those financial

years from the date of his dismissal till the date of reinstatement. However, we would like to make it clear that it is open to the Corporation to proceed with the disciplinary enquiry if it so chooses."

51. In instant case indisputedly the workman's services were terminated w.e.f. 23-4-82 and he enrolled himself on 11-6-1982. The workman has filed his statement of claim in this Tribunal after 18 years from the date of his enrolment as an Advocate but he has not raised any plea that he was not gainfully employed. Earlier the burden to prove that workman was in gainful employment was on the employer but as stated earlier in view of the principle laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court initial burden was on the workman to prove that he was not gainfully employed during the period he remained out of job. Even in his affidavit filed in the rebuttal of the management evidence under section 11-A of the I.D. Act, he has not categorically mentioned his income as an Advocate. He has simply stated that in his earlier application he has mentioned particulars about his salary which he is getting as Assistant or as a Munshi of other Advocates. In cross examination he has stated that as a Assistant of Sri R.S. Trivedi he is getting Rs. 550 per month only. the management has not adduced any evidence regarding his income nor it was possible for the management to reveal his actual income which the workman would have derived as a practicing Advocate. The statement of the workman in his own favour without corroboration from other documentary or oral evidence cannot be regarded as sufficient evidence to come to this conclusion that after 25 years of his enrolment as an Advocate he is earning the said meager amount only, particularly in view of this fact that during his cross-examination he has not shown his inclination to join the service without getting complete relief claimed by him. But in absence of any evidence of the management in rebuttal regarding income of the workman as an Advocate, it is not possible for the Tribunal to unearth the income of the workman as an Advocate during the period of litigation. In such circumstances whatever he has disclosed may be considered as income by gainful employment during the said period. In his affidavit he has stated that presently he is earning Rs. 550 per month only and details of earlier income have been mentioned in his application submitted in the Tribunal. In application A1-26 dt. 1-4-2004 he has disclosed his income as under :

1. July 1982 to March 1990	Rs. 250 p.m. × 93 = Rs. 23,250
2. April 1990 to June 1994	Rs. 300 p.m. × 51 = Rs. 15,300
3. July 1994 to March 2002	Rs. 400 p.m. × 93 = Rs. 37,200
4. April 2002 to Feb 2003	Rs. 550 p.m. × 11 = Rs. 6,050
Total	Rs. 81,800

Therefore, admittedly he has earned Rs. 81,800 during the period July 1982 to Feb. 2003 and Rs. 41,250 from March

2003 to May 2009. Thus, admittedly his income as an Advocate during the said period is Rs. 1,23,050. In the light of the principle laid down in AIR 1991 SCC 1490 the said income is also to be considered while awarding back wages.

52. Having regard to the entire facts and circumstances of the case and keeping in view the aforementioned principle laid down by the Hon'ble Apex Court as regard to grant of back wages in case of reinstatement, the interest of justice would be subserved by reinstating the workman with continuity of service and by awarding full back wages from the date of his removal from service to date of his enrolment as an Advocate i.e. 11-6-82 and 50% back wages from the date of his enrolment upto the date of reinstatement.

53. Accordingly, the reference under adjudication is answered as under :

1. Since charges leveled against the workman stand not proved, the impugned order dt. 23-4-1982 is not justified and the same is set aside and consequently, the workman shall be entitled for his reinstatement with continuity of his service from the date of his removal from the service by the said impugned order.
2. The workman shall be entitled for full back wages from the date of his removal to the date of his enrolment as an Advocate i.e. 11-6-82.
3. From the date of his enrolment upto the date of reinstatement the workman shall be entitled 50% of the back wages.
4. Out of the amount which he will get as back wages the income of Rs. 1,23,050 admittedly, earned by the workman as an Advocate shall be deducted and balance amount shall be paid to the workman.

54. The management of the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd. Raibareilly is directed to comply the above order within 8 weeks from the date of publication of this award.

55. Award as above.

N. K. PUROHIT, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 अक्टूबर, 2009

का. आ. 2961.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 नवम्बर, 2009 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध समस्त राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध कर्नाटक राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

क्र. राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	होबली	तालुक	जिला
सं. नगरपालिका सीमाएं			
1. अणिगेरी	अणिगेरी	नवलगुंद	धारवाड

[संख्या एस-38013/40/2009-एस.एस.-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th October, 2009

S.O. 2961.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st November, 2009 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Section 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Karnataka namely :

Sl. No.	Name of the Re-venue	Hobli Village or Municipal Limits	Taluk	District
1.	Annigere	Annigere	Navalgund	Dharwad

[No. S-38013/40/2009-S.S-I]  
S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 अक्टूबर, 2009

का. आ. 2962.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 नवम्बर, 2009 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 [धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है] के उपबंध समस्त राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :

1. “नगर-निगम, जोधपुर की सीमाओं [पहले से ही क.रा.बी. अधिनियम, 1948 की धारा 1 (3) के तहत कार्यान्वयित क्षेत्र एवं रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, मण्डोर को छोड़कर] के अन्तर्गत आने वाला क्षेत्र।”
2. “जिला-जोधपुर, तहसील जोधपुर के राजस्व ग्रामों गेंवा, सूथला, चौपासनी, चौखा, गोलमसनी, बांगा, पाल, धीनाणी की ढाणी, कुड़ी-भगतासनी, डिगाड़ी, सीरीयादेनगर, अलकदडा, बासनी बेंदा एवं झालामण्ड के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

एवं

3. "जिला चोपड़ुर, तालसील लूनी के सबस्व ग्रामों तालवडा, भाकरासनी, बासनी-बावेला, गांगाना, सालावास, नन्दवान, हीर खेड, चापडों की ढाणी, खारडा भण्ड, भाण्डुकलां, कटारडा, झेवर, डोली एवं बुझावड के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र।"

[संख्या एस-38013/41/2009-एस.एस.-1]

एस. डी. जेवियर, अपर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th October, 2009

S.O. 2962.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st November, 2009 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Section 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter-V and VI [except Sub-Section (1) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force] of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Rajasthan namely :

1. "The area comprising the limits of Municipal Corporation, Jodhpur [excluding the areas already implemented under Section 1(3) of the E.S.I. Act, 1948 and RILCO Industrial Area, Mandore]."

2. "The areas comprising the revenue villages of Gevan, Suthala, Chopasani, Chonkha, Golasni, Banga, Pal, Dhinana ki dhani, Kuri Bhagtasni, Digadi, Siriyade Nagar, Alakdara, Basni Bedan and Jhalamand in Tehsil Jodhpur, District Jodhpur."

AND

3. "The areas comprising the revenue villages of Tanawada, Bhakarasani, Basni Banghela, Gangana, Salawas, Nandwan, Heerkheda, Chawado ki Dhani, Kharda Bhadu, Bhandu Kalan, Katarda, Jhanwar, Doli and Bujhawar in Tehsil Looni District Jodhpur."

[No. S-38013/41/2009-S.S-I]

S. D. XAVIER, Under Secy.